The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6 1900 XXXIX—NO 25

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J H Hurd, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier

HARDWARE.

SCHLAD CO, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

FRANKEL & CO Manufacturers of Threshing Machines Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store 6 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	75
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	47
Oats	22-26
Clover Seed	4 25-4 50
Timothy Seed	125-150
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14-15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20-21
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	35-40
Beets, per doz. bunches	25
Apples	50-60
Cabbage, per dozen	30-35
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	60
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	18-20
Eggs	12
Chickens, live, apiece	25-30
Chickens, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	07
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings 'per 100 lbs	90

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Sept. 4.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 69@70c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 45½@46½c; No. 2 yellow car, 47@48c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 27@27½c; No. 2 white, 26¾@27c; extra No. 3 white, 25¾@26c; regular No. 3, 27@27½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, new, $14.00@14.50; No. 2 do, $13 00@13 25; No. 1 clover mixed hay, $13 00@13.50; No. 1 clover hay, $13.00@13.25; No. 1 prairie hay, $8.50@9 00.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25c; creamery, in tubs, 24@24½c; Ohio, 21½@22c; dairy, 19@19½c; low grade, 14@16c.

EGGS — Fresh candled, 16½@17c; southern eggs, 15@15½c

CHEESE — Full cream, Ohio, 10¼@11c; three - quarters, 10@10½c; New York state, full cream, new, 11½@12c; Ohio Swiss, 13@13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c; 5-pound brick cheese, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 11½@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 50@65c per pair; large, fat, 70@80c; per pound, 10 @ 11c; springers, 11 @ 12c per pound; turkeys, per pound, 8@8½c; dressed, 9@10c, dressed chickens, 12@13c, drawn, 14@15c; geese, live, 75c@$1.00 per pair; dressed 8@9c per pound; ducks, live, 8@9c per pound, dressed, 11½@12c.

Pittsburg, Sept 4.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady. Extra heavy, $5 60@5.85; prime, $5.40@5.60; good, $5.15@5.30; tidy, $5.00@5.15; good grass cattle, $4.70@5.00; fair grass cattle, $4.50@4.70; fair grass cattle, light, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; heifers, $3.00@4.85; oxen, $2.50@4 50; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.00; common to good fat cows, $2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, $35.00@48.00; fair cows and springers, $20.00@30 00; bologna cows, $10.00@15.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market steady. Prime pigs, good mediums and light Yorkers, $5.65@5.70; heavy Yorkers, $5.60@5.65; heavy mediums, $5 55@5.60; heavy hogs, $5.40@5.45; grassers and thin pigs, $5.30@5.50; roughs, $3.50@4.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair; market slow and 10c lower on sheep. Prices: Choice wethers, $4.20@4.30; good, $4.10@4.25; fair mixed, $3.25@4.00; common, $1.50@2 50; choice lambs, $5.75@6.00 common to good, $3.50@5.50; veal calves, $7.00@7.50; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4.

HOGS—Active and strong at $4.55@5.50.

CATTLE—Steady at $3.25@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep weak at $2.00@3.75. Lambs dull at $3.00@6.00.

New York, Sept. 4.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 2 red, 80c f. o. b. afloat, 77½c in elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth, 83⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 86c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market weak; No. 2, 45⅞c f. o. b. afloat, 45¼c in elevator.

OATS—Spot market weak; No. 2, 25¼c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white, 26@26½c; track mixed western, 25@27c; track white western, 26@33c; track white state, 26@33c.

CATTLE—Cables firm; native cattle 12@13c per pound; rangers, 11@12c; refrigerator beef, 9½@10c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep slow; lambs steady for top grades; others 15@25c lower; sheep, $2.50@4.00; few choice, $4.25@4.35; culls, $2.00; lambs, $4.50@6.25; culls, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Steady at $5.65@5.90; choice state hogs and pigs, $5.95@6.05.

Off the Track.

This means disaster and death when applied to a fast express train. It is equally serious when it refers to people whose blood is disordered and who consequently have pimples and sores, bad stomachs, deranged kidneys, weak nerves and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla puts the wheels back on the track by making pure, rich blood and curing these troubles.

WORKING TOGETHER.

Empress and Earl Li Desire the Powers to Evacuate.

JAPAN FEARS A SECRET COMPACT.

Chinese Emperor Is Still Completely Under the Thumb of the Dowager Empress—Stories of Russian Brutality—Imperial Edicts Galore and Rumors.

London, Sept. 5.—Yesterday's dispatches from Shanghai and Tien Tsin refer to the hopeless confusion and mismanagement of the Chinese telegraph system, which may probably account in part for the delay in getting news from Peking. Another reason for the delay doubtless is the anxiety of the Chinese authorities to procure the evacuation of the capital. No effort is being spared by them to bring this about. The idea is that should the foreign ministers in Peking be allowed free communication with their governments the full extent of the complicity of the Chinese government in the anti-foreign outrages would be revealed and would lead the allies to decide to remain until retribution had been exacted.

All telegrams have to be conveyed by courier from Tsi Nan Fu to Peking and probably all cipher dispatches have been stopped.

According to Shanghai advices Li Hung Chang wired the Chinese minister in London, Sir Chin Chen Lofengluh, as follows: "Our St. Petersburg minister has persuaded Russia to leave Peking. You are useless if you cannat persuade England."

It is asserted that Earl Li has promised Russia three Manchurian provinces if she secures the withdrawal of the allied forces from Peking and favorable peace terms from the powers. Both the empress dowager and Li Hung Chang are said to be lavishing money to attain these objects.

There is no sign as yet of any decision on the present powers regarding the Russian proposals. The Japanese papers unreservedly condemn the idea of evacuating Peking and hint that there is a secret compact between Germany and Russia to the detriment of Great Britain and Japan.

Men, Women and Children Butchered.

The Moscow correspondent of The Standard, referring to the horrible accounts of Russian brutality at Blagovestchensk after the bombardment, says: "It is reported that the Cossacks mercilessly butchered men, women and children in the villages on the Amur river and flung their corpses into the stream. These stories are confirmed by an official order just issued, couched in a mild tone, admitting the massacres, which are described as caused by exasperation against the Chinese for beginning hostilities and threatening the utmost severity if martial law for any future violence to unarmed, peaceful Chinamen, at the same time ordering the police throughout the Amur district to compel the town and country populations to drag the Chinese corpses out of the river and bury or burn them in order to prevent an outbreak of infection."

The correspondent adds: "This order reads like a free warrant for the massacre of any Chinamen whom the Cossacks may provoke into a quarrel or prove to be in possessioin of arm."

Proof that Emperor Kwang Su is still completely under the thumb of the empress dowager is supplied by the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, who wires: "An imperial edict, dated Aug. 19, while en route for Tai Yuen Fu, addressed to Li Hung Chang, in the emperor's name, explains that in view of the dangers of a foreign assault on Peking the emperor felt it his duty to comply with the wishes of the empress and accompany her westward, after instructing Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Tsung Shi to remain in the capital and to carry on the government.

Li Has Changed Front.

"Now, fearing that the powers are incensed and unwilling to propose a peaceful settlement, the emperor orders Li Hung Chang to use every endeavor to open negotiations. He praises Earl Li's faithful services to the dynasty and assures him of imperial gratitude.

"Another imperial edict, issued from Shan Si, Aug. 20, and more conciliatory, urges provincial viceroys and governors to safeguard their territories, and bids the Yang Tse viceroys to continue the policy of securing protection for missionaries and merchants and of maintaining the general seuse of security."

Hongkong dispatches report persistent rumors of an approaching anti-foreign rising and there is much uneasiness there.

Li Hung Chang's protege, Ma Kien Chung, died at Shanghai Monday.

The Russian forces in Manchuria are now moving on Kirin, an important strategical position where there is a large arsenal. When Kirin has been captured they will occupy Mukden, capital of the province of Leao Tong.

Li Hung, since his understanding with Russia, has changed front toward the representatives of the other powers, and has been insolent and almost insulting in his interviews with them.

LOOKS LIKE A LONG STAY.

Six Months' Rations For British at Peking—Russian Mouements Alarming.

London, Sept.5.—"Six months' rations for the British force," says the Tien Tsin correspondent of The Standard, wiring Aug. 27, "are being forwarded to Peking. Newspaper correspondents are seriously handicapped by the bad arrangement of the Chinese telegraphs. Messages have been obtained and tampered with, and nothing has been safe unless mailed to Shanghai. A good deal of curiosity is felt here regarding the fate of the mail bag containing official and press dispatches describing the entry into Peking which was sent by an admiral to Che Foo in a Russian gunboat, and is reported not to have been received there.

"The proceedings of the Russians in and around Peking are watched with some anxiety. The situation threatens to develop many complications It is said that the Russians intend to take Shan Hai Kwan. They have assumed complete possession of the Kai Ku arsenal at Tien Tsin and allow admission to none but Russians. The arsenal still contains thousands of pounds' worth of guns and ammunition

"The Russians are charged with cutting the wire between this point and Peking, and with committing various other petty annoyances."

CHINESE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The List Includes Li Hung Chang—America to Demand Compensation.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—An imperial edict, issued from Tai Yuen Fu, appoints Li Hung Change, Prince Ching, Yung Lu and Hsu Tung as peace commissioners to deal with the powers

It is reported here that Li Hung Chang has been informed by the United States government that the American troops will not be withdrawn from Peking until compensation has been received for the injuries to American interests.

Did Prince Tuan Put Up This Job?

London, Sept. 5.—The empress dowager's anti-foreign frenzy in June, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, was due to the presentation to her by Prince Tuan of an ultimatum, which is now known to have been forged, in which the powers demanded her abdication in favor of Emperor Kwang Su, the removal of the seat of government from Peking, the placing of Chinese finances under European control and other sweeping concessions.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Great Activity In Sugar—People's Gas Fluctuates—Bonds Firmer.

New York, Sept. 5.—The fever in American Sugar Refining stock, which has been undergoing a process of careful nursing for several weeks past, broke into a crisis Tuesday, as is not unusual on the eve of dividend action on this stock. For several weeks there was extensive buying of Sugar stock, but the manipulation to advance the price which accompanied the buying aroused the suspicions of the sapient professionals. When the stock began to drop the professionals congratulated themselves upon their foresight and became eager operators on the short side of Sugar. The apparent liquidation of the long stock and the courageous pressure by the bears continued even this morning until the directors went into session, about which time the stock touched the low point at 117¼. After the adjournment of the directors at 12:30 o'clock there was a rumor that the directors had determined to put the stock on an annual dividend basis of 8 per cent by declaring a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent yesterday. No official announcement of the directors' action could be obtained, the meeting having adjourned to 3:30 o'clock, or until after business had ceased upon the stock exchange. But the unfortunate shorts were evidently well convinced that the report was well founded, and they ran the stock up 5½ points with their eager demands for 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 share lots. The price sagged off 3 point, but stiffened again to about the best at the close. This buoyant rise in Sugar helped some of the other specialties, which had been under pressure in the morning, the early declines in Brooklyn Transit, Manhattan and Metropolitan being more than recovered. People's Gas also, which came next to Sugar in point of activity, recovered a point of its 2½ point break, but fell away again in the final dealings. The war of gas rates in Chicago accounted for its weakness. American Steel and Wire also got back to the top at 1⅝ over Friday's price after its early movement had apparently proved abortive.

Bonds were not active, but slightly firmer in tone. Total sales, par value, $550,000. U. S. 5s reg. advanced ½ in bid price.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Provisions were firm but dull. The market was sustained by light hog receipts, higher prices at the yards and a good cash demand. October pork sold between $11.17½ and $11.05 and closed 2½c higher at $11.07½; October lard between $6.85 and $6.90, closing 2½@5c higher at $6.80@6.82½, and October ribs between $7.12½@7.15 and $7.10, with the close 2½@5c higher at $7.10@7.12½.

EVENTS BRIEFLY NARRATED.

Whisky trust met in Cincinnati.

Population of Westmoreland county, 168,000.

All unmuzzled dogs in Wheeling, W. Va., ordered shot

Ft. Wayne, Ind., population, 45,115; gain in ten years, 24.47 per cent.

Convention of Republican League clubs in Philadelphia, Sept 17-18.

West Virginia's rival candidates for governor will have 15 joint debates.

Baroness von Ketteler on her wayto America. Her relatives live in Detroit, Mich

Mt. Prospect Presbyterian church, Hickory, Washington county, Pa, is 75 years old.

Norman H. King, of Everson, Pa., who was shot by his brother-in-law last Sunday, is dead.

Republican factions of Tennessee have agreed on compromise by which Evans withdraws as candidate for governor.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Whites and Blacks of Columbia at Loggerheads Over the Matter.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 5.—Columbia has a large negro population, and the question of separate schools for white and colored pupils has been under agitation for a long time. The public schools opened, and the school board provided separate schools, with colored teachers for the negro children This did not suit the colored parents, who accompanied their children to the white schools and demanded their admission. This was refused, and the negroes were directed to go to their own schools

In the meantime the report was circulated that the negroes were being admitted and the parents of many white pupils appeared on the scene and took their children away The question is still open, with both sides showing no evidence of giving in.

BLOT ON CIVILIZATION

Chinese Papers Claiming Victories For Their Armies.

INDIGNITIES TO CHRISTIAN WOMEN

Missionaries Killed and Their Bodies Thrown to the Dogs—Terrible Stories of Massacres by the Celestials—Americans In China Against Leniency.

Shanghai, Sept. 5 — Dispatches announcing that the American government refuses to agree to the withdrawal of the troops from Peking before satisfaction for the outrages upon and the losses of its subjects is given have been received here and are applauded by the entire foreign colony in Shanghai. Any other policy, according to the business men and missionaries, would be a vital blow to the prestige of the foreigners and would weaken their status in China. The local English papers fiercely denounce the proposals to evacuate Peking and say that the Chinese would interpret evacuation as defeat. The masses of Chinamen now believe that the Chinese arms are victorious.

The Chinese papers printed in Shanghai contain long circumstantial accounts of alleged Chinese victories at Peking, Tien Tsin and Lung Chao, and the shopus in the native quarter display for sale lurid pictures of the celestial army driving the European soldiers into the sea at Taku and cutting them to pieces at Tien Tsin. They also show pictures of the foreign admirals being tortured in the presence of the viceroys. Vice Admiral Seymour is represented with his arms pinioned, kowtowing before the throne. The people accept these reports and pictues as correctly representing the situation and consider the reports of the English press as "merely foreign lies."

The European community continues to demand the destruction of Peking and the exemplary punishment of the officials, deeming indemnity and paper promises of new treaties inadequate. Undoubtedly the information in detail of massacres of foreigners daily received inflames this sentiment.

Fifty Missionaries Slaughtered.

The dowager empress is living in the pamen at Tai Yuan Fu, in Shan Si province. Fifty missionaries have been slaughtered in that yamen under orders, practically in the presence of the viceroy. Three were beheaded in the inner court, and the others were killed barbarously in the outer courtyard. Their bodies were thrown to the dogs.

The empress has ordered a commissioner to investigate the conduct of the southern viceroys, who made a compact with the foreign consuls, and their degradation is expected. No investigation of the officials opposed to foreigners has been ordered.

The Associated Press representative learns from official sources the facts of the killing of several American women missionaries. At the request of the mission board, the details were withheld out of regard for the feelings of the relatives of the murdered women; but other prominent Americans who have long antagonized the policy of sending women to isolated inland posts think it important that the facts should be known. The names of the victims are withheld by request. Two of these women were captured while attempting to leave the stations where they were located, were led about the country naked, and finally killed. Two other American women were coming to the coast with a party, which a number of Chinamen followed and stoned. The women fell exhausted, and were taken by the Chinamen into the presence of local officials. They were prostrated upon the execution block and a feint made of beheading them. One of them became hysterical and laughed, and, thinking her insane, the Chinese escorted her to the coast because of their superstition regarding the insane. On the journey, however, the woman was brutally treated by her escort. The other woman, after being exhibited naked for some days, was tortured to death. Two Swedish missionaries, women, arrived at Shanghai after similar experiences except that their lives were spared. The foregoing are matters of official record.

Americans Against Lenient Policy.

The 14 English missionaries, including six women and four children, who were murdered at Chu Chau, in the province of Che Kiang, according to the story of a Spanish priest who escaped, were killed with hayforks and ancient spears by the magistrate's bodyguard, and their naked bodies were hanged from trees.

These incidents make a lenient policy unpopular in Shanghai, where all the victims had friends. Placards appeared yesterday in all public places exhorting foreigners to oppose a compromise with the government and attacking Li Hung Chang, quoting the remark to Consul Goodnow credited to Earl Li that "the foreigners in Peking, except the ministers, were of no account."

The American association met here and adopted resolutions that the Americans here feel convinced that the late news must be wrong as regards the intentions of the American administration, as they felt sure the United States has no intention of supporting Li Hung Chang, whose policy, the resolutions declare, to be exactly the reverse of what he has outlined. United States Envoy Rockhill was present at the meeting.

Hong Kong, Sept. 5.—Anti-foreign feeling is deepening. In the Canton province the ranks of the rowdy element are tremendously swelled by the unemployed and these restless mobs are reported to be busy looting the homes and stores of the native Christians.

Starving Millions In India.

London, Sept. 5.—The viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, cables that the total number of persons receiving relief is 4,891,000.

RAILWAY INVESTIGATION.

Authorities of the Reading Fix Blame For Sunday's Big Smash-Up.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—General Superintendent I. A. Sweigard, of the Philadelphia and Reading railway, announces that he completed an investigation of the wreck at Hatfield last Sunday and fixes the responsibility for the accident. He also stated that Train Dispatcher W. S. Groves has been suspended. This action, however, Mr. Sweigard said, was customary and had no significance.

Superintendent Sweigard declined to make public the result of his investigation, for the reason, he said, that it might interfere with the work of the coroner of Montgomery county. The latter, he stated, had been notified of the company's success in placing the responsibility where it belonged, and all the information secured by the officials of the road would be given to the coroner should he desire it.

"If the coroner fails to discover who is responsible for the accident," said Mr. Sweigard, "I will inform him and will see that the responsibility is properly placed."

"Is there any necessity for the coroner to go outside of the list of employes of the Reading railway to ascertain where the responsibility lies?" he was asked. "No, there is not."

"Has your inquiry determined whether the responsibility which you yourself have fixed is an individual responsibility?" "It is an individual responsibility," answered the general superintendent

Coroner McGlathery and District Attorney A. H. Hendricks, after holding a lengthy conference at Norristown, decided not to cause any arrests until after the inquest, which will be held Thursday at Lansdale. The coroner is of the opinion that it will take two or three days to complete the investigation. District Attorney Hendricks and Assistan C S. Sheive will be present at the inquest. The coroner says that he wil have several witnesses to testify that they were on the station platform and plainly saw the special approaching fully 200 yards up the track, notwithstanding the fog.

FIERCE TIEN-TSIN FIGHT.

American Soldier Writes of Incidents of the All Day Battle.

Leo Gross, son of Charles Gross of Alleghany, Pa., is a member of Company D, Ninth infantry. He has written his father an account of the battle of Tien-tsin, in which he took part, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Incidentally he gives his opinion of the conduct of some of the allied troops. The letter is dated Tien-tsin, July 14, and is in part as follows:

"I guess by the time you receive this note you will have heard about our first battle, and it was fierce. I don't know, but I think I am pretty lucky, as I did not receive a wound, although I was hit in the leg by pieces of shells bursting. I lost no blood, but our boys got it proper, and the English and Japs suffered awfully. Well, here goes to tell about my first time under fire. We landed in China July 7 and lay in the harbor three days. Then we moved up the river to the new city of Tientsin and lay up in a building captured by the Germans. It is about five miles from the old town. The night of the 12th three companies of us were ordered out on the right of the firing line with the United States marines and English, French and Russians to hold the railroad station, which is about a mile from the Chinese, who had an 8 inch gun trained on us.

"About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, when we were eating breakfast, a shell landed among us, and, sorry to say, it killed two of our boys, wounded seven, and the marines and English had three killed and eight wounded. We were ordered over to the left of the line to help hold the gate, and I don't see how we ever got away alive, for we were surrounded. Colonel Liscum ordered a charge. We started with the Japs, and the English followed. We had gone about 100 yards when our colors went down. The colonel grabbed them and started to the front, and then it was that he got killed. About the same time Major Reagan and Captain Showfield got hit. We kept going and ran out of ammunition, and they called for volunteers. The whole six companies responded. We got all we wanted, then started forward, with Lieutenant Lawton leading. He was very cool and brave. He was shot three times before he gave up, and then he was cheering his men. We got within 100 yards of the wall and were ordered to halt, for the Japs had got into the city. The fight lasted 24 hours, and in that time the loss to Americans was 96 killed and wounded and to all the allied forces was about 2,000 killed and wounded. The Chinese loss was about 50,000.

"You can talk about your German army for bravery, but they did not dare to make a charge across the field. They are all right in a trench, but they never charged under the fierce fire of the Chinese. The Russians and French are about the same, but the French refused to advance. The Japs are the best fighters on earth. I know they could give us a good, hard fight. The English could not get within 200 yards of us, but they are brave and will follow us no matter where we go, and they are very kind and good to us, and their officers treat us fine. When we were carrying our wounded from the field, the French refused us water, so you know what our boys think of them.

"The English have the native troops of China and also some from India. Well, they had to lash the Indians to the front. I am feeling fine and am in good health."

MILITARY SITUATION.

General Chaffee Has Matters Well In Hand.

MESSAGES ARE STILL DATELESS.

No Instructions Sent For the Evacuation of Peking—Conger to Stay at His Post Until Further Orders—Russia's Movements Still Involved In Mystery.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A very interesting dispatch was received at the war department from General Chaffee. It describes the military situation as eminently satisfactory, and would have been of greater value but for the omission common to all of the other official dispatches from China, namely, the date line.

However, taking into consideration the fact that a cablegram was received by the state department dated five days ago from Mr. Conger, the conclusion was reached that General Chaffee's dispatch also was sent from Peking about Aug. 29 or 30. General Chaffee asks a very important question as to the withdrawal of the American troops. The answer to that question, it is said, might have been found in the state department's answer to he Russian evacuation proposition. But that answer, or rather a synopsis of it, was not cabled to General Chaffee until the 30th ult., and it is assumed that, allowing for the same time in transmittal as was consumed by General Chaffee's dispatch received yesterday the synopsis has just reached him.

When the American answer to the Russian proposition was made public it was stated here that General Chaffee had been instructed some time before by telegraph just what course to pursue in the matter of retiring from Peking in the event of the emergency that afterward arose This being so, the application for instructions might be regarded as an indication that he had not received the original instructions when he sent his message.

Waiting on the Other Powers.

It is stated that no order has been sent to General Chaffee to leave Peking as the result of any recent development. In fact, it would seem that the war department is not able to instruct him more specifically on this point until the decision of the powers relative to general evacuation is known. It was stated at the war department that our position was unchanged; that if Russia withdraws her troops then General Chaffee will do the same. Meanwhile it is gathered that conditions in China are still disordered and foreign life and property are still unsafe.

The dispatch received from Minister Conger was gratifying to officials in that it contained the date of Peking, Aug. 30, as an integral part of the message, and this part in cipher. Aside from bringing the information up to a recent day it satisfied the officials that the minister at last had received the instructions to include the place and date of each message as an integral part of it. This promises to do away with the great confusion caused thus far in dateless messages. The text of the Conger dispatch was not made public, but it was authoritatively stated that it did not change the situation, and was devoted somewhat to expressions of opinion. It was authoritatively stated in this connection that Minister Conger will remain at his post until further orders. Up to this time he has expressed no wish to be relieved, and the state department holds that since he has passed through the perilous ordeal of the siege he is not likely to desire a relief under the present more favorable conditions.

Russia's Motive Still a Fruitful Theme.

In view of the statement of Count Lansdors, Russian minister of foreign affairs, in The Official Messenger that orders already had been issued to M. de Giers and to the army to leave Peking, the statement was made at the state department yesterday that no such determination had been communicated to Washington. Probably nothing short of an official statement from Peking to the effect that the Russians have moved would be regarded by our government as sufficient basis for such important action as the withdrawal of our troops.

In diplomatic quarters, Russia's motive continues to be a fruitful theme. The theory advanced by M. Blowitz in the London Times that it was an offset to France for Russia's supposed nomination of Count Waldersee, is regarded as purely fanciful. A much simpler and more reasonable explanation is advanced by one of the diplomatic officials, who has taken an active part in the negotiations. He says that Russia recognizes the obvious fact that it is to her advantage to have a weak neighbor, instead of having a partition of China, which would range a number of powers alongside of Russia. For this reason, it is said, Russia's chief aim is to maintain the present territorial conditions.

103 CASES OF BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Glasgow's Bad Showing—The Disease Also Reported to Be In London.

Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 5.—A bulletin issued by the medical officers of Glasgow shows that an additional plague case has been reported. The total is now 13; doubtful cases, 3; under observation, 103.

London, Sept. 5—A report was current yesterday that two cases of the plague had been discovered in the vicinity of the London docks, but the medical officer, when questioned on the subject, said he knew nothing about the matter.

The Others to Blame.

"You can't keep a secret, Marie."

"Yes, I can; but I always happen to tell things to other girls who can't."—Chicago Record.

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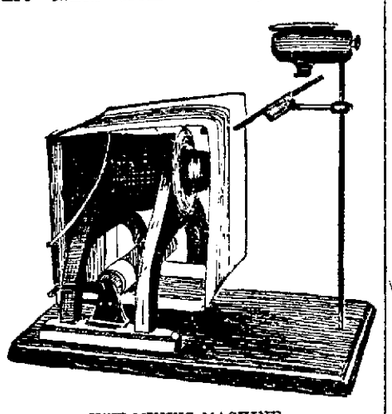
Wealth From Sand

MACHINE TO EXTRACT GOLD AND IRON FROM SHIFTING SOIL.

Pure iron and gold can be extracted from sand. Immense tracts of heretofore worthless territory previously given over to sand heaps have hidden in their shifting soil the sport of every passing breeze, hundreds of tons of gold and thousands on thousands of tons of iron. But while this has been known the cost of extracting the metal has precluded any use being made of this information.

Professor Elmer Gates has, however, just perfected an invention which makes it profitable to "mine" these sand heaps, and it is exploited in Pearson's Magazine.

The process by which iron and gold are taken from sand by Professor



NEW MINING MACHINE.

Gates is an extremely simple one. A child could do the work. If the reader will go outside his house and get a handful of sand, not the white stuff that forms the Atlantic coast, but the sand so common along certain beaches and inland rivers, called "magnetic sand," and look at the sand very closely in the direct sunlight, he will notice that it contains tiny black grains and tinier yellow specks. It is no secret among people who know anything about minerals that the specks that shine so brightly are gold and that the black specks are iron oxide. Ask any geologist, and he will tell you that "magnetic sand" is what today is left of what were once great mountains of stone that had an abundance of iron and gold strewn throughout them. The rains of a million or two centuries have washed the lofty mountains of rocks down to level plains of sand, but with the splitting of the mountains into fragments the particles of iron, gold and rock of which the mountains were originally composed have continued to hold themselves together in the form of grains which we call sand. The mineralogist will also tell you that the iron in the sand is the best iron that can be found anywhere in the world.

This iron is separated from the sand by a magnet. Professor Gates has made a machine consisting of an electric magnet to the end of which is fastened a piece of steel shaped like the whiskers of Trilby's friend Taffy. Really there is nothing that this piece of steel resembles more strikingly, so that even among the humdrum engineers in Professor Gates' workshop it is referred to as "Taffy's whiskers." The face of these whiskers is not smooth. It is composed of a series of cells like a honeycomb. Over the face of these whiskers, under it, behind it and above it runs a belt of rubber cloth on four rollers so arranged that when a handle is turned the rubber belt moves and keeps moving continually down over the face of the "whiskers."

When a current of electricity is turned into the magnet, the attraction of "Taffy's whiskers" is so strong that if you hold a penknife in front of it the whiskers will snatch it out of your hand in a wink. Hold a handful of gold ore dust in the same place, and they will not be at all affected. Now, it is according to a natural law that those parts of the "whiskers" which correspond to the walls of the honeycomb, the walls of the cells, have many thousand times more magnetic attraction than have those parts of the "whiskers" which correspond to the vacant cells in the honeycomb. So when a handful of sand is thrown against the belt the iron sticks and the sand falls away. The attraction of the gold particles to the iron particles is so great that the gold goes with the iron particles, although the magnet does not attract the gold of its own accord.

The rush of the metal particles from the sand to the embrace of the "whiskers" is so rapid that particles of sand adhere to the iron. But the belt below the sand and "whiskers," which is all the time moving, releases and grips the iron continually, while the sand is thus shaken loose.

In another machine called a magnet entangler the iron and gold particles are mixed together when they leave the machine. They do not remain together very long, however. Professor Gates has only to pass them through a third sort of separator, which he calls a "diamagnetic separator" (the first one is called simply "magnetic separator"), and these gold and iron specks part company absolutely. Both metals are then ready for smelting.

A Candle Device.

A disk is made of a special metal in the shape of a star to place on the top of a candle, the wick passing through a hole in the middle of the star. It prevents the candle from dripping and thus avoids the nuisance of having the house, carpets, clothes and other articles covered with candle grease.—Popular Science.

Heat of Incandescent Lamps.

It is said that an ordinary 16 candle power lamp immersed in a quart of water will heat it to the boiling point in an hour.

SEEDLESS ORANGES.

Their Introduction In America Due to a Woman.

The introduction into the United States of the seedless orange, the culture of which has assumed such large proportions on the Pacific coast, was primarily due to an American woman. Traveling in the province of Bahia, Brazil, in 1866, she incidentally mentioned in a letter to a friend in the United States, Horace Capron, then commissioner of agriculture, that the oranges of Bahia were of superior quality to those raised in the United States. No chance expression of taste probably ever was fraught with more magnificent results. Mr. William Saunders, then as now in charge of the gardens and grounds of the department of agriculture, had already devoted some attention to the improvement of orange culture in the United States and had introduced a few new varieties from foreign countries. This letter, being brought to his attention, suggested the possibility of a new find in the field of orange culture. A request was sent for specimens for propagating purposes. A box of cuttings from trees was returned, which unfortunately proved worthless. A specific order was then forwarded for plants, and in 1870 a small shipment of 12 young trees, all of the same variety and well packed in wet moss and clay, arrived in Washington in fairly good condition. This was the original stock from which have sprung all the far famed orange groves producing what is commercially known as the "Riverside navel (or seedless) orange" of southern California. All of the 12 plants were planted in the department grounds and thrived. At the proper time buds from these 12 trees were grafted upon small orange plants then under cultivation at the department and the process of propagation repeated at proper intervals. As the supply increased hundreds of the young plants were distributed through Florida and California, at first under the name of the "Bahia orange," afterward as the "Washington navel." For some undiscovered reason conditions in Florida proved unfavorable to the productiveness of the trees, but the development and success of their culture in California constitute a subject of unusual interest.

Ancient Sundials.

It is probable that the earliest sundial was simply the spear of some nomad chief stuck upright in the ground before his tent, says E. W. Maunder in Knowledge. Among those desert wanderers, keen to observe their surroundings, it would not be a difficult thing to notice that the shadow shortened as the sun rose higher in the sky and that the shortened shadow always pointed in the same direction—north. The recognition would have followed very soon that this noonday shadow changed in its length from day to day. A six foot spear would give a shadow at noonday in latitude 40 degrees of 12 feet at one time of the year, of less than two feet at another. This instrument, so simple, so easily carried, so easily set up, may well have begun the scientific study of astronomy, for it lent itself to measurement, and science is measurement, and probably we see it expressed in permanent form in the obelisks of Egyptian solar temples, though these no doubt were retained merely as solar emblems ages after their use as actual instruments of observation had ceased. An upright stick carefully plumbed standing on some level surface may therefore well make the first advance upon the natural horizon. A knob at the top of the stick will be found to render the shadow more easily observed.

The Telegraphone.

A special kind of phonograph called the telegraphone has been invented by V. Poulsen of Copenhagen.

As described by The Electrical Review, the invention consists largely in substituting a steel ribbon for the wax cylinder used in the ordinary phonograph and in magnetizing points in this ribbon instead of marking it with a pointed rod, as is done in the case of the wax cylinder. The oscillations of a magnet near the ribbon when one talks into the instrument produce a permanent magnetic record in the ribbon which is given out as words when the ribbon is afterward moved near a similar magnet suitably mounted.

An additional feature is found in the fact that the words spoken into the receiver can be recorded at a distance, at the end of a telephone or telegraph wire. A message arriving in one's absence will be impressed on the ribbon and can be read off when one returns home. By arranging the ribbon as a continuous band, like a band sack, a message can be sent to a large number of subscribers at the same time, each having a small vibrating magnet to take the message from the telephone wire. The steel ribbon used is about one five-hundredth of an inch thick.

The Kammatograph.

In the kammatograph nearly 600 pictures are taken on a plate 12 inches in diameter, the turning of a handle causing a slow rotary and lateral motion, with the necessary stop for exposure at every fourteenth second. The pictures thus impressed in a spiral combine in an "animated photograph" when a positive plate is passed through the camera in front of a lantern.—Popular Science.

Coral Reefs In the Moon.

A. E. Whitehouse says that there was "a time when the moon had salt water seas," as affirmed in Professor Darwin's treatise on "The Tides," and that the polyps that formed the great barrier reef on the east coast of Australia, over 1,000 miles in length, from one to two miles in breadth and 3,000 feet deep, might have formed any crater that can be seen on the moon.

ICE CREAM.

The Philadelphia Variety and Three Ways to Make It.

One quart cream, one scant cupful sugar. Flavor to taste.

Philadelphia ice cream is a name generally applied in this country to all ice creams made with pure cream and no eggs. There are three ways of making this ice cream.

First.—Mix the sugar and flavoring with the cream and when the sugar is dissolved strain it into the freezer. This is the quickest and easiest method. The cream increases in bulk considerably and is of a light snowy texture.

Second.—Whip the cream until you have taken off a quart of the froth, mix the sugar and flavoring with the unwhipped cream, strain into the freezer and when partly frozen add the whipped cream and freeze again until stiff. This gives a very light delicate texture to the cream.

Third.—Heat the cream in a double boiler until scalding hot. Melt the sugar in it and when cold add the flavoring. This is considered by many the best method, as the cream has a rich body and flavor and a peculiarly smooth, velvety appearance. It also prevents the cream from turning sour.

The cream may be whipped first and the froth removed until you have a pint. Then scald the remainder of the cream with the sugar and when cold add the whipped cream.

Thin cream, or single cream, is rich enough for ice cream, but it should be all cream, not thick cream diluted with milk. When milk is used with thick cream, eggs or flour should be used to thicken the milk, or the milk should be well scalded with the cream.

The amount of sugar needed will vary with the flavoring, concludes American Kitchen Magazine in giving these instructions.

The First New Cloth Waists.

Waists which are autumn forerunners from a Fifth avenue tailor are shown by the New York Sun. The first is of robin's egg blue with lace medallions sprinkled over its surface. The bolero, rising only to the yoke, is held across the shoulders by stitched straps of plain blue cloth fastened to the bolero by small gilt buttons, and similar straps hold the sides and back of the

FORERUNNERS OF AUTUMN FASHIONS.

bolero to a black velvet girdle and strap the cloth sleeve to a black velvet wristband. A tucked underbodice of white taffeta is worn under the bolero, and a black velvet cravat encircles the tucked white collar and falls under the jacket, which is fastened at the bust with a strap and gilt buttons.

Another waist of cafe au lait cashmere is trimmed with straps of black velvet ending in gold and amber buttons and has a vest and collar of cluny lace over ivory satin. The bolero is fastened by square bows of black velvet tied through round buckles of gold and amber.

Vagaries of Men's Fashions.

Apropos of the adoption by the Prince of Wales of a single breasted frock coat the New York Sun says: Some of the peculiarities of the prince's dressing have been copied, although they were solely the result of his physical proportions. Most striking of these is the fashion of leaving open the last button of the waistcoat.

Turned up trousers in all weather have been an accepted vagary of fashion for the past three years, and the habit is said to have originated in the greater comfort that comes from wearing long trousers turned up, rather than those of the exact length, which would necessarily have to be held tightly by suspenders.

The Austrian hats worn in the Tyrol and in all parts of the country by gentlemen there gained no vogue here, although the Prince of Wales, when at Marienbad, was photographed wearing one of them. On the other hand, the soft gray hats, described variously as a Homburg, fedora or alpine, owe their continued popularity here to the fact that the Prince of Wales promptly adopted the new style.

The single breasted frock coat will in all probability have to be added to the list of those fashions which could not be made popular, even through the prince's patronage. There may be need of such a garment in London, but here the frock coat as a social necessity does not exist after the first of June. Even at weddings a short coat is permissible after that time. At such places as Bar Harbor and Newport the temperature is usually suited to the garment whenever it is needed, and that is not often.

Canned Peaches.

Pare the peaches, halve, stone and drop into cold water. For every four pounds of fruit make a sirup of a pint of sugar and a quart of water. Drain the peaches, put them in the boiling sirup, bring again to the boiling point; then keep them simmering very gently until tender, but not soft. Place the fruit in jars and fill to overflowing with the boiling sirup. Seal at once, says Ladies' World.

RAILROAD TIES.

GREATER DEMAND AND LESS SUPPLY—VALUABLE LESSON IN FORESTRY.

A problem of increasing perplexity to the railroads of this country is the question of the tie supply, says the New York Sun. In some places it has already become serious. The main sources of supply are far removed from the near neighborhood of railroads. It was not long ago that the railroads were concerning themselves mainly about the question of the price of ties, but of recent years there has been anxiety lest they should be unable to procure enough for their purpose at any price. All sorts of more or less expensive experiments with ties have been tried, with as yet but little or no success. The most that has been done is probably in the direction of adapting means of prolonging the life of the individual tie. There are a great many clever railroad men and practical chemists engaged in the work of invention, and the man who discovers some compound that may be cheaply manufactured and will serve the purpose is sure to make an enormous fortune.

Not only would such an invention relieve the anxiety regarding the source of the tie supply, but it would materially reduce the cost of track making. There is nearly a ton of steel in every 30 feet of standard single track railroad, but the cost of ties in the same distance is even greater than that of the metal. A railroad such as any of the big trunk lines running into New York has to buy ties by the hundreds of thousands each year, and the order to stop buying never goes out of the office. They want all they can get, and a man with a steamer load of ties in the port of New York would have almost as ready a market as if it were loaded with gold. Nothing has ever been found that will successfully take the place of the hand hewn tie of young, growing timber, and at the present rate the demand for ties actually threatens the extinction of the forests of America.

Only a few figures are necessary to demonstrate that this is not an exaggerated view of the situation. A new mile of standard single track railroad, without taking into consideration the switch tracks and side tracks, requires about 4,500 ties. The average life of a railroad tie is about five years, so that in ten years a railroad will use ties at the rate of about 9,000 for every mile of track. This means that each and every year the Pennsylvania Railroad company requires 2,500,000 ties for that part of their system east of Pittsburg, that the New York Central requires nearly 2,700,000 between New York and Buffalo and that the Erie railroad requires in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 every year between Jersey City and Salamanca. These are figures that any one may easily verify. It is no wonder that thoughtful railroad men are asking themselves the question where the supply is coming from in 100 years or 50 or perhaps in 30. It is estimated that under the best possible circumstances and making no allowance for fire and other accidents it would require a plot of ground 2,000 acres in extent to grow 1,000,000 railroad ties, and it would require fully 30 years to develop them.

In America lumbering has always been a more or less haphazard business. The pioneers found unbroken forests of matured trees, and in time they simply devastated them. Their successors seized upon the parts which offered inducements for settlement on account of the agricultural possibilities, and upon the remainder was allowed to grow a tangle of brush which was conquered in time by the trees of sturdier and more tenacious growth. As often as these trees attained a marketable size and the demand for material for hundreds of new and growing towns and cities was felt the forests were again invaded and again given over to nature's undisputed process of healing. But nature was never or at least very rarely trained or aided in her selection of things useful for man. In those countries where the things of nature and those of civilization were on a more equal basis these matters were looked after more wisely, and in Germany, for example, forestry has long been a serious profession and a profitable science.

Anæsthesia by a New Method.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine Dr. Tuffier gave an account of three surgical operations which he had conducted. One was an amputation of the leg, another the removal of a kidney, and the third was laparotomy. In all three cases he had operated after securing anæsthesia by injecting one centigramme of chlorhydrate of cocaine into the canal of the spinal column. Acting on the marrow and not on the brain, the cocaine produced absolute anæsthesia, and the patient submitted without the usual exhaustion incident to the use of chloroform to an operation of which he had no consciousness whatever, although his mental activity does not appear to have been interrupted. The transmission of sensation to the brain was interrupted. That was all. In order to spare the patient the sight of blood and the wound the doctor takes the precaution to veil the face. He says that he has tried this method of securing anæsthesia 80 times. It possesses many advantages and no inconveniences that he has been able to discover.

The Deepest Oil Well.

The deepest oil well sunk in America is about 25 miles from Pittsburg and is not yet completed. A few months ago the hole had been drilled to a depth of 5,500 feet, or a little more than a mile, and then work was suspended on account of an accident.

DIAMOND DOLLARS OF 1804.

Only Four of the Original Coinage of 19,570 In Existence.

"Every now and then one reads about the discovery of another of the famous 'diamond dollars' of 1804," said a gentleman of this city who owns one of the finest private collections of coins and medals in the south. "The dollars of that date are popularly supposed to be worth from $1,500 to $2,000 apiece, and if a few originals could be produced I dare say they would bring that figure easily enough. But it happens, unluckily, that there are only four on earth, and they are locked up in the vaults of the treasury building at Washington and couldn't be bought at any price. They are what are known as the 'test pieces,' which are always laid aside whenever a new coin is struck, and the rest of the issue is at this moment quietly reposing under several miles of deep blue sea. The true story is rather interesting. In 1804 the mint at Philadelphia is known to have turned out 19,570 silver dollars. That was the entire issue, barring the test pieces I have just spoken of, and it was never put into circulation. The whole lot, just as it came from the stamping presses, was dumped into an iron chest and put on board a merchantman bound for China. It was directed to the captain of a United States frigate then in oriental waters, and was intended to be used in paying certain expenses connected with the service. The merchantman ran into a Chinese typhoon and went to the bottom, where to the best of my information she still remains, iron chest and all, and that is the reason your Uncle Sam is the only collector in the world who has a complete set of American dollars. Every other collection, including my own, is short one issue, and the gap will never be filled until the sea gives up its own."

"Do you mean to tell us, then," said a listener to the foregoing, "that all the 'diamond dollars' now in private cabinets are counterfeits?" "By no means," replied the collector. "I own an 1804 dollar myself, and there are at least three others, to my knowledge, in the south. They were issued by the government and are perfectly good and legal coins, but they are not originals. They are what are known technically as 'restrikes.' In the early days, when the mints had a few coins left over from one year to another, they would change the date by striking them with a special die, an operation that can always be detected by an expert. For some reason or other, nobody knows just why, a few dollars of the 1800 issue were restruck in 1804 and put in circulation. It is probable that the total number was not over 40 or 50, and a good many have been lost. The ones in existence are worth $150 apiece, and you may rest assured that all the 'diamond dollars' not mere imitations belong to this little lot of restrikes.

"Of course, some of them have been sold to green collectors as originals, and I was myself the innocent cause of such a transaction only a few years ago. A friend of mine, who lives in an adjoining state, and who owns a great many rare and beautiful coins, telegraphed me one day asking whether $500 was too much for a genuine 1804 dollar. I took it for granted that he knew the facts about the issue, and after puzzling over the message for a considerable time concluded that it was an obscure joke of some kind and that I was simply too stupid to see the point. So I wired back advising him to buy a bushel at that figure, and he promptly closed the deal. It turned out afterward that the coin was a restrike, and my friend has never quite forgiven me. What deceived him was the fact that the piece was known positively to have been locked up in an old chest at Savannah since 1812. That did away with the counterfeit theory, and the only thing he was doubtful about was the price."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

AN ENGLISH "TREAT."

The Difference Between the British and American Methods.

I was constantly struck, says Colonel T. W. Higginson in The Atlantic, with the genuine spirit of hospitality among Englishmen toward Americans, as such, even those with whose pursuits they might have almost nothing in common, and for whom they had not the slightest reason to put themselves out. I liked this none the less for its having its definite limitations as to pecuniary obligations, and the like, including everything in the nature of "treating," all this being in my opinion a weak point in our more gushing or more self conscious habit.

I remember to have once been taken by a gentleman, on whom I had but the slightest claim, to the country house of another, on whom I had no claim whatever. The latter was not at all literary, and had not even the usual vague English interest in American affairs. Yet he gave up his whole afternoon to drive me to Kenilworth, which he had seen a thousand times. But that for which I liked him best, and which afforded me a wholly new experience, was that as we entered the outer doorway, he, going first, looked back over his shoulder and said simply, "They make you pay threepence for admission here," and then added, speaking to the attendant, "here is my threepence."

After all the time and trouble he had given to his stranger guest he left him to pay his own threepence, a thing which most Americans would not have dreamed of doing. It would have been the American notion of good breeding to save a guest from expense, as it was the English impulse to save him from the sense of obligation. I confess that I prefer the latter method.

Don't be fooled twice in the same way.—Atchison Globe.

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CLERICAL STORIES.

HUMOROUS INCIDENTS NOTED BY AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.

A Bit of Irish Repartee That Restored Good Humor—The Cause of a General Laugh in a Dublin Cathedral—An Interrupted Sermon.

"An Irishman of the full blood cannot resist an opportunity for repartee, no matter how solemn the occasion or what his surroundings," said an English clergyman, a visitor in Washington, the other day, when the conversation turned on the funny experiences of clergymen and the humor that creeps into matters connected with the church.

"I was assisting an old friend of mine, the rector of a church in Ireland, one Sunday, and before the service we were in the vestry room putting on our robes, with the old sexton, a shriveled up Irishman of the perfect type, assisting. My friend, who was somewhat old, was a little testy that morning, and somehow the sleeve of his surplice got mixed up. Notwithstanding the assiduous efforts of the old sexton to direct his arm to the right hole the two would not connect. Finally, losing patience, my friend said sharply: 'Oh, the old boy's in the thing.'

"The old sexton brightened up and, looking over at me, with a twinkle in his eye, said as quick as lightning, 'Not yit, your riverince.'

"It restored the good humor of the situation, and the vestment was properly adjusted.

"The only time I ever heard a congregation laugh unrestrainedly during the regular services in a cathedral was back in the eighties, when I was a resident of dear, dirty Dublin. On one Sunday morning the bishop of Cork preached. He was a splendid man, an Irishman to the backbone and possessed of as fine a brogue as ever distinguished a son of Erin. His congregation was made up of the very essence of fashion in Dublin, which, in those days, was one of the greatest social centers of the world. Notoriously, people were living beyond their means, for the income from the landed estates of Ireland had taken a big tumble. But that made no difference, and good dressing went as a matter of course and was one of the smallest of the extravagances. The bishop preached on the subject of extravagance and spoke particularly of overdressing. His sermon was a bitter arraignment of the sin of debt and the wickedness of setting the heart on fashion and dress. He attacked the overdressed woman and wound up this particular reference this way:

"'Now, supposing every one of ye—every one, man and woman—should stand up in this church, take off the clothes ye have not paid for, just walk in out with the things on your back ye have paid for—a pretty lookin lot of scarecrows ye'd be.'

"There was a pause until the real significance of the suggestion had percolated through the members of his congregation, then some one snickered. Every one was picturing to himself and herself the real scene that would occur should the bishop's idea be carried into effect, while wife looked at husband and members of each family nudged one another. The ludicrous side was irresistible and the laugh was general.

"I once attended church at Whalley, a little village on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire, in England. The church, which had been a part of the old abbey, was built in the year 1066 and is today one of the most interesting sacred edifices in Great Britain. The rector was a Mr. Whittaker, very old, very stout and very deaf. He had occupied the living for 30 years, and while he generally appeared in church and took some part in the services, he was able to afford the luxury of a curate and was always glad to secure the services of a friend to preach. On one occasion a gentleman I knew very well was to officiate. It was his custom to limit his sermon to 20 minutes, preaching ex tempore, and always took out his watch and his pocket handkerchief, placing them beside him before commencing. This he did as usual, and, finding a very convenient little round receptacle, stuffed the handkerchief into it, laid the watch on top and fired away.

"The congregation was surprised to see the old rector, who was sitting at the bottom desk of the 'three decker' erection, which I suppose still stands right in the center and half way down the aisle—not in the chancel, as in the modern churches—become very uneasy in his seat. He squirmed around and looked up, though every one knew quite well that he could not hear a word of the sermon. Finally he beckoned to the black gowned old verger, who carried a long wand, and whispered to him. The verger ascended the pulpit and in turn interrupted the sermon by a whispered conversation with the preacher, who was seen to suddenly grasp his pocket handkerchief and watch, smile and nod, and then proceeded with his sermon. He had filled the receiver of the old rector's ear trumpet, which connected with a tube to the lower desk, and the rector had been unable to tell whether any sermon was going on or not."—Washington Post.

Hope For Him.

"Have you ever tried to reduce your flesh?"

"Yes, I'll bet I've spent $500 for anti fat medicine; but it's no good. I've tried everything and I just keep getting fatter. I'll give it up now and go on and weigh a ton if I have to."

"Oh, don't get discouraged. Come over and try our boarding house for a month or so."—Indianapolis Journal.

Usually, when you pass two women, you can hear one ask, "Did you make it without a pattern?"—Atchison Globe.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

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Correspondence Solicited.

The young chicken is better sold than kept when it will bring 25 cents.

The man who is always crossing breeds is always sure of disappointment.

Corn as a forage crop never leaves the land in bad shape for a succeeding crop. Sorghum does.

It seems a little inappropriate to call the sheep the animal with the "golden hoof" when the foot rot gets into the flock.

The cow which gives milk which contains but 3 per cent of butter fat may be said to carry her own pump with her.

It is a mighty poor western farm which will not pay more than 4 per cent upon an investment in the land at $50 per acre.

The wheat crop of 1900 for this country is placed at not far from 500,000,000 bushels, a yield which assures a good price for the crop.

The newspapers of this country use timber each year sufficient to make 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of lumber. No wonder the forests are going.

The pulp from the sugar beet factory can be pressed and dried, when it will keep for an indefinite length of time and makes a very valuable ration for the dairy herd.

The disposition to steal apples is a clear case of heredity. If Adam, fresh made from the hands of the Lord, could not let the apples alone, much less the small boy of today.

Look out for the "model orchard" fruit tree peddler. We have known lots of those "model orchards" to be set out, but never knew of one to be anything else than a rank fizzle.

The sign "Rain Wanted" which for so long has been hung up in the west has been taken down. Not for many years has the earth been so well soaked during the midsummer days as this year.

This season's cotton crop is not a promising one. In fact, the government estimate of the crop places it as the poorest ever known. The increased acreage of this staple will not offset the prospective low yield.

The interior department is enforcing its order requiring the removal of all fences from government land. This order is troubling some of the big ranch owners who have large tracts of government land fenced in.

One great advantage about the silo is that weather conditions never interfere with the filling of it. If put in a properly built silo, silage will always be of good quality, even if it rains every day while it is being filled.

There is nothing in the present outlook to indicate much lower prices for any kind of meat products. In fact, it is pretty safe to say that the man who feeds 25 cent corn to hogs, beeves, sheep or poultry will get 50 cents or more for it a year to come.

The average hired man on the farm costs the man who hires him about $400 a year. Some cost more, but few less. In the grain and corn growing sections of the country it will, one year with another, take the gross product of 40 acres of land to support this hired man.

As a milk producing ration we have nothing on the farm which beats the cured corn plant, either as dry fodder right from the shock or as ensilage or shredded stalks. Where corn will grow, there is really no use in fussing with any other forage plant. It fills the bill.

War very sensibly affects the price of meats. It may be said that if the Chicago packing houses were to quit business men would have to quit fighting in Africa, China and elsewhere. America is the only country which can supply large quantities of prepared meats, and the bulk of this business is done in Chicago and Kansas City.

We know of some men who are substituting the Tamworth for the Poland-China hog on the ground that the Tamworth is more immune from attacks of cholera than the Poland-China. This is without doubt a mistake. Our observation, running over several years, leads us to the opinion that breed is no protection whatever in securing immunity from hog cholera.

An unknown and very late variety of Americana plum, loaded with fruit not quite ripe, was caught by a severe freeze the last of September last year in the writer's orchard and the fruit frozen solid on the tree. The plums were picked the next morning and placed in a pail of cold water and were at once incased in a covering of ice. These plums, later canned, were the best of any put up that year. The frost removed every particle of pucker and astringency from them.

Where one is located near a cannery an acre of tomatoes can be made to bring in about $50.

One hundred years ago the value of this country's exports was only $5 per capita; now it is $18.

July rains make long ears of corn even if it does bother a little about taking care of the grain.

A man should not go into the cattle business and put a sire at the head of his herd worth less then $100.

Successful county fairs without the accessories of a gang of fakirs and gamblers are becoming quite common.

A roast sucking pig is a long way ahead of a roast goose as a dainty and toothsome morsel, yet not one person in 50 ever tasted one.

There will never be a better pound of butter made than that now made by the separator process, provided the conditions are what they should be.

We believe that the time has now come when there can be nothing new developed in the way of rascality and cussedness in the matter of adulterating milk.

The acre of good land which produces one and a half tons of timothy hay would, if put into a crop of fodder corn, produce three times as much of a very much better milk producing food.

The sweetest peaches, the most luscious grapes, the most toothsome apples and plums are very rarely the largest ones. Where nature gives size, she almost always does it at the expense of quality.

The good quality of a cheese depends three-fourths upon the quality of the milk from which it is made and one-fourth upon the skill of the cheesemaker. Poor milk never can be made into good cheese.

The old problem of whether it is better to thrash the small grain from the shock or stack it and thrash later on is up again as usual. The man who can get in at the head of the procession will make money to thrash from the shock, while the tail end fellow won't. This states the case just as it is.

It will soon be time to decide what plants you want for winter blooming. We will suggest just two—one, freesias, which with just ordinary care will give great satisfaction; the other, sweet peas, planting a few seeds in a pot this month for winter blooming.

If you want a clover pasture for use next year, plow up a field and sow it to rye in September, then sow the clover just before the snow leaves next spring. Turn the stock in on the rye, and by the time they have the rye eaten up the clover will be ready for them.

A Boston man named Lawson was dubbed as crazy a year ago for paying the large sum of $30,000 for a new carnation to be named after him. He was not so very crazy after all, for he has sold enough of the plants propagated to return him the cost of the original investment and $14,000 besides.

Lord Bacon, who wrote about almost everything under the sun, in his quaint way made some mistakes, as might be expected. For instance, in writing of the periods of gestation in different animals, he says that the cow carries her calf for a period of six months. One would think that the old fellow would have known better than this.

A lady friend of ours ordered a climber for her porch from the agent of a foreign nursery company and paid a dollar for it. It came all right and lived, but she could have gone down by the fence around the orchard and got hundreds just like it for nothing, for it was only a common Virginia creeper sold to her under its botanical name.

It is safe to say that a Wealthy apple tree will produce for 20 years after it begins to bear an average of one barrel of choice apples each year. This fruit will seldom sell for less than $1 on the tree, and if placed in cold storage and marketed in the spring will more often bring $3. One hundred trees will grow on one acre. In what manner could a small farm be more profitably used than to plant a Wealthy orchard? Figure it out and see.

We are asked by a farmer what right the government has to send a census man to stick his nose into all the private business of a body, our friend contending that the right of the government ceases when it has counted noses and crops. Government makes its own rights in such case and, asking no odds of any citizen, proposes to know all about him. Some of the information demanded seems impertinent almost and is sought, we suppose, for the sole reason that it may have some bearing upon the vital statistics of the country at large.

A HERO OF THE MINE.

He Risked His Life to Save That of a Fellow Workman.

Heber Franklin, a young man employed at the Clear Creek mine, is as much a hero as any man who ever braved death on the battlefield. Franklin sought not glory, but to save a human life. There was a fire in the mine. The men were called out. Then they were about to shut off the air in order to stop the flames, when it was learned that a lone miner was working deep in the mine beyond the point where the fire started and was then raging with growing strength. Here is the story of the subsequent events:

Foreman Thomas immediately called for volunteers to go with him into the mine to rescue the man. Several attempts were made by different ones, but they were driven back by the flames, and the cry of "Powder!" caused a hasty retreat.

Finally Heber Franklin, a young man whose work keeps him on the outside, said, "I will go." And accompanying Foreman Thomas he pressed on through the fire and found the man working away tamping a hole, entirely unconscious of the danger threatening him. They succeeded in getting out of the mine safely, when the fan was shut off and the dip closed up. The rescue was an act of great bravery on the part of Franklin, as his work kept him on the outside and he was unacquainted with the exact lay of the land inside, and the danger of suffocation from black damp was great. He was the only man of the many standing by whose nerve did not desert him.

It is stated upon good authority that ten minutes more of lost time would have resulted in the death of the miner who was at work and possibly a great loss to the company, as the supply of air could not be cut off while there was any hope of rescue, and this would have tended to feed the flames.—Salt Lake Herald.

WASHINGTON'S LAST YEARS.

His Happy Life With His Wife at Mount Vernon.

At the time of his retirement to Mount Vernon, after the expiration of his term as president, "the tall figure of Washington was only slightly bent and he was still supposed to weigh upward of 200 pounds," writes William Perrine of "The Last Years of Washington's Life" in The Ladies' Home Journal.

"Excepting his gray hair and his false teeth and some trouble in hearing there was little of the usual appearance of age in his muscular person, his gait and his strong, pock-marked face. He was affable and merry with his best friends, but while he had the true hospitality of a southern gentleman in inviting every visitor from a distance to his table or to a bed over night, his politeness was generally formal. Yet if he particularly enjoyed the conversation of a guest he would pay him the compliment of listening to him until after 9 o'clock, or even of lighting him with the candle to a bedroom for the night.

Mrs. Washington at this time was a healthy, pleasant and unostentatious little woman, still showing traces of good looks and with seldom any other thought than of playing respectably her role of mistress of the house of a country gentleman, of caring for the negroes or of amusing herself with her knitting. She had great pride in her recipe for making 'cherry bounce,' and on a midsummer day she cut out 32 pairs of breeches for the men working on the farm. She had said that she and the general felt like children just released from school when he left the presidency, and she told of her satisfaction in settling down again to the 'duties of an old fashioned Virginia housekeeper, steady as a clock, busy as a bee and cheerful as a cricket.'"

The Buccaneers.

The original "boucaniers" were a wild and picturesque gang. To the waist they were generally clothed in a sunburned and weather beaten skin, and they wore pantaloons of a coarse linen, dyed and stiffened with the blood of bulls and pigs and held up by a belt of rawhide, stuck full of deadly knives. Their apparel terminated with pigskin boots and no stockings, and they carried a long barreled firelock, loaded with ounce balls of lead.

They were animated with a common hatred of the Spaniard, which in their eyes justified any attack upon his person or property, and by a wild sort of attachment to each other in their perilous lives, which led to their being known as the "Brethren of the Coast."

When the Spaniards drove them into the career of marauders upon the sea, the word buccaneer took a new meaning, though they were also known as freebooters. This was a mongrel English word, "buiten" being Dutch and "bueten" German for plunder. Of this word the French made "fribuster," with the s silent, and then softened it to "filibustier," which the Spaniards modified into filibustero. So we finally got the word back, with a new meaning and a special application as "filibuster."—"The West Indies," by Amos Kidder Fiske.

Rough on the Minister.

Sir William Long tells a story of an old Scotch lady who could not abide long sermons. She was hobbling out of the kirk one Sunday when a coachman, who was waiting for his people, asked her, "Is the minister dune wi' his sermon?"

"He was dune lang syne," said the old lady impatiently, "but we wauna stop!"

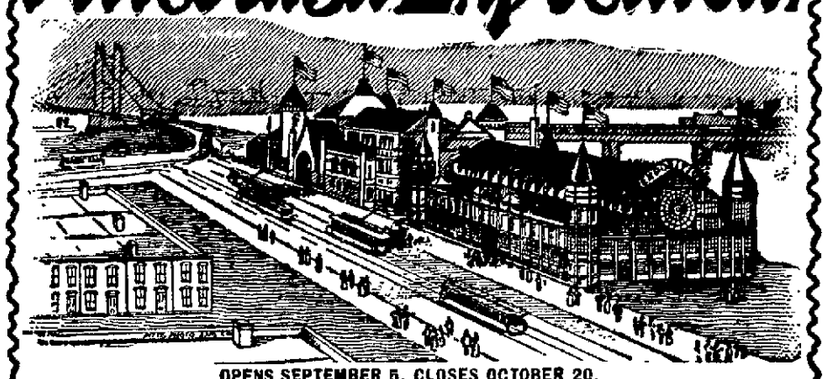
The Festal Hour.

"How happy the Dabney-Joneses look this evening. It must be their wedding anniversary."

"No; they've got their old cook back."—Detroit Free Press.

1889 TWELFTH ANNUAL 1900

Pittsburgh Exposition.



OPENS SEPTEMBER 5, CLOSES OCTOBER 20.

MUSIC BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST BANDS.

THE FAMOUS BANDA ROSSA, ITALY'S GREATEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION. Sept. 5th to 15th.

EMIL PAUR, WITH THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA. Sept. 17th to 22d.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND, DIRECT FROM PARIS. Sept. 24th to 29th *and* Oct. 15th to 20th.

DAMROSCH'S NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. 50 pieces. Oct. 1st to 13th.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

JIM KEY, The Marvellous Educated Horse. THE MEXICAN VILLAGE.
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM, Special Exhibit of the Products of the entire World.
A DAY IN THE ALPS. THE CRYSTAL MAZE.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. One Fare for the Round Trip on all Railroads.

New Grocery Store.

Complete New Stock at Lowest Prices.

H. A. BOWERS,

Formerly of East Greenville, has opened a first-class Grocery at

No. 80 West Main Street.

Highest Prices for all kinds of country produce. Make this store your headquarters when you come to Massillon.

G. F. BRECKEL, Mgr.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	21	9	31	15	41	311
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv	*1 05	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	6 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	1 56	8 02	2 43	7 26	7 16	5 45
Columbiana "			3 44		8 09	
Leetonia "	†2 52	8 57	3 52		8 16	
Salem "	3 04	9 10	4 07	8 32	8 26	6 36
Alliance { ar	3 25	9 30	4 40	8 55	9 00	6 55
Alliance { lv	3 25	9 30	4 40	8 55	7 30	PM
Maximo "			4 56		7 40	
Louisville "			5 08		7 50	
Canton "	4 00	9 58	5 24	9 27	8 05	Cafe Parlor Car on Trains
Massillon "	4 12	10 10	5 42	9 40	8 25	Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 311.
Lawrence "			5 57		8 37	
Burton City "			6 02		8 46	
Orrville "	4 35	10 35	6 15	10 06	8 57	
Smithville "			6 25		9 07	
Wooster "	4 55	10 55	6 35	10 26	9 17	
Shreve "			6 50		9 30	
Big Prairie "			6 56		9 36	
Lakeville "			7 02		9 45	
Loudonville "			7 16		9 59	
Perrysville "			7 25		10 06	39
Ganges "			7 40		10 20	AM
Mansfield "	6 10	12 05	7 55	11 30	10 35	7 00
Crestline ar	6 37	12 35	8 25	11 59	11 05	9 25
Crestline lv	7 05	1 00	PM	12 23	AM	9 40
Galion "	8 38	2 25		1 49	1 40	10 55
Iberia "	9 24	3 10		2 35	2 25	11 40
Ft. Wayne ar.	10 10	4 00		3 25	3 15	12 30
Warsaw lv	11 28	5 22		4 36	4 30	1 25
Plymouth "	12 05	6 03		5 08	5 05	2 10
Valparaiso "	1 15	7 08		6 08	6 05	3 15
Chicago ar.	2 50	8 45		7 45	7 45	4 55
	PM	PM			AM	PM

Eastward.	6	20	8	22
	AM	PM	PM	AM
Chicago lv	*12 01	12 30	*3 00	*7 00
Valparaiso "	1 56	2 00	4 32	8 50
Plymouth "	3 20	3 05	5 40	10 06
Warsaw "	4 06	3 40	6 19	10 52
Ft. Wayne ar	5 30	4 40	7 35	12 05
Fort Wert "	6 40	5 32	8 39	1 37
Ida "	7 26	6 12	9 30	2 32
Iberia "	9 40	7 49	11 19	4 32
Crestline ar	10 15	8 20	11 50	5 15
Mansfield "	10 40	8 45	12 15	5 40
Lucas "	10 54			5 52
Perrysville "	11 26			6 04
Loudonville "	11 36			6 13
Lakeville "	11 49			6 26
Big Prairie "	11 52			6 30
Shreve "	12 01			6 40
Wooster "	12 20	9 45	1 25	6 55
Smithville "	12 32			7 08
Orrville "	12 45	10 10	1 50	7 21
Burton City "				7 30
Lawrence "	12 59			7 37
Massillon "	1 14	10 32	2 12	7 50
Canton "	1 35	10 50	2 35	8 15
Louisville "	1 53			8 33
Maximo "	2 03			8 45
Alliance { ar	2 15	11 26	3 10	9 00
Alliance { lv	2 15	11 20	3 10	AM
Salem "	2 45	11 40	3 32	
Leetonia "	2 57	11 50		
Columbiana "	3 05			
Beaver Falls "	4 12	12 42	4 40	
Pittsb'gh ar.	5 30	1 35	5 50	12 40
	PM	AM	AM	PM

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced Type denotes time from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Daily. †Except Sunday. a To let off Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division passengers. ‖Meals. ¶Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 9, 21, 32, 43** and for Columbus by **Nos. 9, 15, 30, 31, 32** and **43. Nos. 9, 15, 21** and **43** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo **Nos. 6** and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to an Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, June 25, 1900, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	10 30 p m

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

Ohio State Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines

September 3d to 7th, inclusive, excursion tickets will be sold to Columbus via Pennsylvania Lines for the State Fair, good returning until Saturday, September 8th.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDEPENDENT.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

North Bound. Main Line.	†2	‖Sun	†4	x8	*8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire			6 45	12 20	4 30
Bridgeport			6 45	12 20	4 30
Uhrichsville		6 10	8 40	2 20	6 38
N Philadelphia		6 26	8 58	2 37	6 55
Canal Dover		6 33	9 05	2 44	7 02
Justus		7 00	9 35	3 13	7 34
Massillon	7 15	7 15	9 50	3 30	7 50
Canal Fulton	7 34	7 34	10 06	3 48	
Warwick	7 41	7 41	10 13	3 56	
Sterling	8 03	8 03	10 34	4 20	
Seville	8 14	8 14	10 40	4 26	
Chippewa Lake	8 23	8 23	10 48	4 35	
Medina	8 36	8 36	10 59	4 48	
Lester	8 48	8 48	11 07	5 00	
Brooklyn	9 34	9 34	11 46	5 46	
Cleveland	9 50	9 50	12 00	6 00	

Lorain Branch.	†14	†16	†19
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	11 08	6 21	2 23
Grafton	11 29	6 41	2 56
Elyria	11 45	6 59	3 14
Lorain	12 02	7 15	3 32

South Bound. Main Line	x1	†3	†5	‖Sun	†17
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Cleveland	7 20	1 35	5 10		6 00
Brooklyn	7 36	1 49	5 25		6 15
Lester	8 27	2 3	6 20		7 08
Medina	8 36	2 40	6 31		7 18
Chippewa Lake	8 48	2 51	6 45		7 24
Seville	8 57	2 59	6 54		7 34
Sterling	9 03	3 04	7 00		7 40
Warwick	9 24	8 24	7 22		8 01
Canal Fulton	9 31	3 32	7 30		8 08
Massillon	9 50	3 50	7 50	6 25	8 28
Justus	10 1	4 06	8 05	6 42	8 42
Canal Dover	10 36	4 37	8 35	7 10	9 11
N Philadelphia	10 43	4 44	8 42	7 15	9 18
Uhrichsville	11 1	5 10	9 00	7 30	9 36
Bridgeport	1 05	7 05		9 40	
Bellaire					

Lorain Branch.	†11	†13	†15
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 00
Elyria	7 20	1 25	4 18
Grafton	7 43	1 48	4 38
Lester	8 05	2 15	4 58

* Daily, †Daily except Sundays. ‖Sundays only. x Nos. 1 and 8 through on week days and between Cleveland and Uhrichsville Sundays.

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

Note 1 stop for passengers going south of Massillon.

Note 2 stops for passengers from south of Massillon.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

C A & C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 25	†1 40	*7 35	
Hudson	9 20	2 40	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
AKRON lv	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
Barberton	10 00	3 30	9 28	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 35	4 12	10 00	503
ORRVILLE lv	10 40	4 12	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 20	4 55	10 53	†5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 50	6 17	12 20	7 10
COLUMBUS ar	*2 05	†7 40	*1 40	†8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	*5 40
Mt. Vernon	2 2:	8 28	1 25	7 15
Millersburg	3 55	9 4	2 39	†8 40
ORRVILLE ar	4 45	10 30	3 25	505
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 25	p m
Barberton	5 37	11 18	3 58	*2 15
AKRON ar	5 55	11 38	4 15	2 30
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 15	2 30
Hudson	6 35	†12 05	4 45	*2 55
CLEVELAND ar	*7 30	1 05	*6 40	
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:20 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Pittsburg, Pa.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 11, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	All 30	P 2 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	3 31	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 12
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	5 45	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 8.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	All 00	P 9 40	P 2 85	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 00	4 10	7 35
Canton	9 58	1 08	11 45	5 00	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10		6 10	9 20

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

E. W. BUSBY, Ticket Agt., 40 E. Main St.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper. Moral Advertise in THE INDEPENDENT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 99.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamgardner's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand 16 North Mill street.

UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL MASSILLON No. 208

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

If Grover Cleveland's advice to "vote according to conscience and informed patriotism" is heeded, Bryan may as well withdraw at once.

Quoting Bryan's assertion that we cannot secure title to a people by force or by purchase, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "According to this theory, we must have acquired Louisiana and Texas on a Christmas tree."

The loss to the farmers of this country in the value of farm products under the Wilson-Gorman law, which Bryan helped to frame, was $4,283,000,000. Under the Dingley law, the increase in the value of farm products has been $6,353,000,000. Under the free trade policy advocated by Bryan, the $6,000,000 sheep owned by the farmers of this country were valued at $65,000,000; the 63,000,000 sheep of today are worth $246,000,000. Under the free trade rules we imported 260,000,000 pounds of wool. Last year but 75,000,000 pounds were imported, and home grown wool had doubled in price.

In an address at Saratoga, N. Y., on Monday, before an immense assemblage, ex-Senator David B. Hill in a few terse words paid his respects to Croker and Tammany and their control of the Democratic party of New York. He said: "There is no excuse for the toleration of what is known as political 'bossism'—usually ignorant, corrupt and arrogant, which tolerates no criticism, knows no prudence and accepts no suggestions—which first dominates wards, then cities, and afterward reaches out for the control of states—and governs its cringing sycophants through patronage and the cohesive power of public plunder, and they in turn, acting under the rule of 'addition, division and silence,' blindly follow whatever they are ordered to do without the exercise of any reason, judgment or discretion."

The committee in charge of the Labor day celebration at Chicago declared that there would be no politics in the exercises. Accordingly, Governor Roosevelt, in his address, studiously avoided reference to political or partisan matters, delivering a thoughtful and philosophic speech on the necessity and the dignity of labor, the obligations of justice and duty, and the wise ways in which the interests of the workingmen may be advanced. When Mr. Bryan's turn came, he devoted fully two-thirds of his speech to an exposition of the specific party issues presented in the Kansas City platform. It was an open appeal for votes, and did not differ in essential features from the speeches he delivered at Indianapolis and elsewhere. He advocated his familiar doctrine of freedom of riot by denouncing government by injunction; favored a department of labor, with a cabinet officer; attacked the trusts, for whose existence he holds the Republican party responsible; pictured the awful perils of militarism, and exhorted his hearers to oppose with all their might the encroachments of imperialism. All this is contained in the Democratic platform, and Bryan's speech was a political harangue from beginning to end.

Henry Clews, in his weekly financial review, emphasizes the statement of Secretary Gage that the election of Bryan, pledged to the free coinage of silver, will prove disastrous to the commercial and industrial interests of the country. Mr. Clews says the law of March 14 is perfectly safe when interpreted by those whose faith is pledged to the gold standard; if, however, administered by its enemies or those pledged to silver, it could not be depended upon to maintain the gold standard. It is still possible, if those in authority were so inclined, for this government to pay its expenses and redeem its obligations in silver dollars as well as gold dollars. Gold payments would, of course, cease at once if such a change of policy were attempted. That a peril of such gravity is possible from a simple change of administration, should be sufficient warning to the sound money interests to arouse themselves into vigorous activity; the danger from apathy in that quarter being almost equal to the danger from the strength of the silver party four years ago. Without discussing politics, as such, it is perfectly proper to warn the people that if these possibilities should even be turned into probabilities at the next election, the present era of prosperity would be suddenly ended, and the whole country would be thrown into a state of business depression more violent than that feared four years ago, because the shock would not have been softened by several years of anticipation. Silverism should be crushed for good next November, and nothing but apathy will prevent. The danger of overconfidence, however, is a very serious one.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

After a careful and impartial investigation in all the avenues of available information regarding the labor conditions of today, the New York Herald summarizes the results as follows:

Better than 1892.

Wages increased and army of idle reduced since 1896.

For the 1890 census 322,000 concerns reported 4,476,884 employed. Additional schedules to the number of 200,000 up to date this census, indicate an army of more than 7,000,000 workers.

The American Federation, which issued 258 charters to new trades unions in 1896, will issue 900 this year.

Scattering returns to the department of labor show general improvement in earnings and number employed.

FEAST, ORATORY, SONG.

Liquor Leaguers Revel in the Renowned Pleasures of Millport.

The Stark County Liquor League reveled in the pleasures to be found at the Schuster Brewing Company's Millport institution until 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and half an hour later, full of joy and other things, the merry-makers arrived in the famous "Friend to All" canal craft at the Charles street landing. Many of the members of the Canton Arion Singing Society were among the revelers, and songs were well and frequently sung. Speeches were made at the grove by J. F. Weiss, of Canton, national president of the liquor league; L. W. Geis, the silver-tongued orator of the fourth ward, and ex-Mayor Tobias Schott, secretary of the brewing company. Dinner was served immediately after the business session of the association. About one hundred persons were present in all, many of the guests driving to the brewery from Massillon, Canton and other places.

LIQUOR LEAGUE OUTING.

Members Become the Guests for a Day of Brewer Schuster.

Forty members of the Stark County Liquor League, as the guests of J. W. Schuster, this morning went to the park at the Crystal Spring brewery, where a short business meeting was held immediately upon arrival, the party thereafter plunging into the variety of pleasures peculiar to the place and time.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

CARL KESSLER.

Carl Kessler, aged 11 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kessler, of Grape street, died of typhoid fever on Tuesday morning. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

IRIS GERTRUDE BROWN.

Iris Gertrude Brown, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brown, of 17 Superior street, died early Wednesday morning, in convulsions. The funeral will be held Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at the residence.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Open-ing	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	122¾	123½	121¼	121½
American Tobacco	94½	95¾	94	94
Atchison (Pfd.)	71⅛	71¼	71	71¼
C. B. & Q.	126½	126½	125½	126
Federal Steel	35⅝	35½	35	35
Manhattan	92	92¾	92	92
Missouri Pacific	51⅜	51⅝	51¼	51¼
Louisville & Nashville	71¾	72½	71¾	72⅝

CHICAGO.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est	Close
Wheat:				
Sept	73⅝	78⅝	78	78⅝
Oct	74	74⅛	73⅝	73⅞
Corn.				
Sept	39¼	39⅜	88¾	89
Oct	38	38	37⅝	38
Oats.				
Sept	21	21	20⅜	21
Oct	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅜
Pork.				
Sept	10 95	10 95	10 90	10 90
July	11 10	11 10	10 97	11 00
Lard				
Sept	6 72	6 72	6 72	6 72
July	6 80	6 80	6 70	6 75

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle easier, $5.05@$6.00; hogs strong; $4.95@$5.52½.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay. Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

NEWS OF CANTON.

Treasurer Smith Enters Upon Second Term.

EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The Annual Field Day of the Knights of St. John Was Held at Meyer's Lake on Monday—The County Fair Opens This Morning — Marriage Licenses Granted.

CANTON, Sept. 4.—Judge Aungst on Tuesday morning appointed Ura H. Everhard, of Canton, teller of the First national bank, and Attorney R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon, to make the semi-annual examination of the Stark county treasury. The treasurer's office is closed and will remain shut in consequence for a day or two. T. Harvey Smith on Tuesday morning began his second term as county treasurer. Royal Snyder will continue as deputy, and the force of assistants will remain unchanged. Mr. Smith closes his first term, which without a doubt was one of the most ably and wisely managed in the history of the office, and enters upon his second, to which he was elected by an overwhelming majority last fall, amid the best wishes of hosts of friends of both parties.

The sixth annual field day of the eight commanderies of the Eighth district of the Knights of St. John, which was held at Meyer's lake on Monday, was attended by several thousand people, in spite of the inclement weather. The commanderies present were: Canton Commandery 205, 62 men strong; Canton Commandery 123, Captain Spane, 18 strong; Alliance Commandery 294, Captain Miller, 15 strong; Navarre Commandery 264, Captain Converse, 20 strong; Massillon Commandery 51, Captain Hamel, 24 strong; Akron Commandery 6, Captain Willenbaugh, 40 strong; Akron Commandery 42, Lieutenant Flinn, 24 strong; Canal Dover Commandery 32, Captain Juergens, 40 strong. The following field and staff officers were present: Senior Major James Sell, of Canton; Junior Major F. J. Hagan, of Alliance; Paymaster P. J. Conlin, of Alliance; Quartermaster Peter Obringer, of Canton; Aid-de-Camp Converse, of Navarre; Lieutenant Colonel Martin and Quartermaster MacCausland, of Akron. Colonel Winum, of Akron, and Lieutenant Colonel Fred R. Forster, of Massillon, were unable to be present. The battalion drill, the baseball game between the Akron and Canton knights, and most of the sports arranged for had to be postponed on account of the rain. The battalion was inspected by District Inspector F. J. Smith and Major Sell. The cake walk was led by Fred Stricker, of Massillon, four couples participating, and was won by Joseph Gresser and Miss Batin, of Canton. Roscoe Keller and Miss Katie Bernower, of Canton, participated in this event.

THERE WERE NO RACES.

Delightful Experience of the People Who Thought There Might be.

The Canton Young Men's Christian Association, on account of the weather, postponed its Labor Day races till September 11, but the only persons who knew anything about this fact kept it closely to themselves until after many Massillonians had visited the fair grounds and waited till long after the hour set for the first event. There were many people at the track, but none of them knew whether there were to be races or not. No bulletins had been posted and no announcements made. The Massillonians left the fair grounds on the 3:30 car. Between Massillon and the half-way switch the lightning rendered the car helpless. During the first hour of the delay a man in a dray came along, and he was requested to stop at the Massillon car barn and leave word that the car was in trouble. An hour later the arrival of a city motor showed that the drayman had faithfully delivered his message.

MORRIS IS NOMINATED.

Name of Dunlap Not Presented to Democratic Convention.

ALLIANCE, Sept. 4.—J. H. Morris, of Youngstown, was nominated for congressman at the Democratic convention held here today. The only other name presented was that of Rhodes I. Gregory, of Canton. The vote stood 102 to 63, but before being announced the nomination was made unanimous. O. E. Young, of Massillon, stated that he represented W. J. Dunlap, an aspiring fellow-citizen, but that, after looking the field over, he had decided there was little use in presenting his name. The convention endorsed Bryan. Dr. J. V. Lewis and W. R. Wadsworth, both of Alliance, were chairman and secretary, respectively, of the convention. But one or two Massillon delegates were present.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, September 4, 1900:

LADIES.

Belfy, Mrs. E. — Linnon, Hattie
Clark, Miss Ella — Myres, Miss Lucy
Headly, Mrs. Bert — Sharily, Miss Nell
King, Mrs. Geo. L. — Wood, Miss Helen I.
Kraiker, Miss Thresia
Young, Miss Florence

MEN.

Rowers, Harry — Preble, C. J.
Nupp, Jesse — Ruff, E. B.
Ortt, A. — Wagoner, Roy
Webbner, D. — Hildreth & Barber.
Mauser, Tibbetts & Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

SERVICES FOR THE DEAD.

Accounts of Funerals of Two Well Known Persons.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Margaret Dulabahn were conducted at the deceased's late State street residence Sunday afternoon by the Rev. J. I. Wilson. The pallbearers were Daniel, Jesse, Frank, Christian and Henry Dulabahn, sons of the deceased, and Albert Shertzer.

A number of Massillonians attended the funeral services held for the late Uriah Haverstack, at his late home, east of Navarre, Monday afternoon. The Rev. P. H. Weaver conducted the services.

UNDER THE WHEELS

Rider and Pony Meet a Terrible Death.

FRED PHELPS, AGED 14.

The Young Man's Pony Jumps Directly in the Path of a Moving Car—The County Commissioners Grant Another Street Railway Franchise—The News of Canton.

CANTON, Sept. 5.—The announcement was made in the clerk's office this morning that no notices for the September term of common pleas court, would be received after Saturday, September 8. The attention of attorneys is called to the fact that it is imperative that all notices should be filed on or before the date mentioned.

Fred Phelps, aged about fourteen years, who came to this city with his parents from Calo, Mich., several months ago, and who resided in Cleveland avenue, sustained injuries on Wednesday morning at about 10:30 o'clock that resulted in his death two hours later. Phelps was riding a pony westward on West Tuscarawas street, near Clarendon avenue, while a street car, in charge of Motorman Reinhart and Conductor Deal, was pushing a trailer eastward. When opposite the car, the pony suddenly lurched directly in front of the trailer. Both rider and animal were caught under the wheels of the car. The pony was instantly killed, while the boy was taken out from under the wheels with both legs crushed above the knee, and in an unconscious and dying condition. He was immediately removed to the Aultman hospital near by, where his death took place.

The commissioners of Stark county on Tuesday evening at about 5 o'clock granted a franchise to the Stark Electric Railway Company, for the construction and operation of an electric road along the highway between Canton, Louisville, Maximo and Alliance. The franchise was signed by R. R. Jacobs, secretary of the company. The franchise provides that work must be begun by November 1, 1900, and not less than $20,000 must be expended on the construction of the line by May 1, 1901. The last provision of the franchise is that the lines must be in full operation by October 1, 1900. A failure to comply with any one of these three provisions, it is stated in the franchise, shall be sufficient cause for its revocation by the commissioners. Eastern capital is thought to be behind Jacobs. The latter secured a franchise for a company with the same name, several years ago, but beyond the surveying of the route nothing resulted, and the commissioners declared the franchise null last spring. Mr. Jacobs says that he means business this time, and declares that work on the line will be begun not later than next week.

The first account of the trustee has been filed in the estate of Richard Donald, of Lawrence township.

In the estate of Hugh D. Brown, of Bethlehem township, the application of sureties to be released from bond of administrator has been filed and notice ordered.

A petition in the sale of real estate has been filed and private sale of the same has been ordered in the estate of Solomon Butler, of Massillon.

The final account has been filed in the estate of the Rev. James Kuhn, of Massillon.

The second partial account has been filed in the assignment of the Democrat Publishing Company, of Canton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Anson Pease, by executor, to Ellen C. Clark, lot 136, first ward, Massillon, $1,800.

Kent Jarvis estate to F. W. Arnold, part lot 344, first ward, Massillon, $1,850.

Sylvester Burd to Bertha M. Gans, parts lots 114 and 115, first ward, Massillon, $4,000.

Louisa Thompson to Martin D. Teeple, part lot 772, third ward, Massillon, $1,220.

J. W. Baas to Emil Shindler, lot 2798, third ward, Massillon, $725.

Jesse Hankins to Fred H. Hess, part lot 3059, third ward, $791.

Charles L. Lyons to James and Susan Now, two acres, Tuscarawas township, $925.

C. H. Wiltsie to Allen W. Weidler, lot 442, Canal Fulton.

C. C. Snyder to John D. Butler, 40 acres, Lawrence township, $3,500.

Wants the Horse Back.

A man named Allen came in from his Crystal Spring home on Monday, and, it is alleged, traded horses with Joseph Emerson. Today Mrs. Maria Allen, his wife, came in and began a replevin suit to regain possession of the animal. She claims her husband had no right to make a trade.

CATARRH OF THE PELVIC ORGANS.

The Reason Why So Many Women Are Sick.

Mrs. Eliza Wike, 190 Iron St., Akron, O.

Mrs. Eliza Wike says: "I would be in my grave now if it had not been for your God-sent remedy, Pe-ru-na. Everybody says I am looking so much better. No doctor could help me as Pe-ru-na did. I was a broken-down woman. It is now seven years past that I was cured."

Mrs. Sarah Gallitz, of Luton, Ia., also writes: "I was suffering with the change of life. I had spells of flowing every two or three weeks, which would leave me nearly dead. I had given up hope of being cured, when I heard of Dr. Hartman's remedies and began to use them. I am entirely cured, and give all the credit to Pe-ru-na."

But comparatively few women who are suffering with pelvic catarrh know that this is the case. Their trouble is called dyspepsia, heart trouble, female weakness, weak lungs, nervous debility; indeed, almost the whole category of medical terms has been applied to catarrh of some organ of the female anatomy. If these women could only realize that their trouble is probably catarrh of the organs peculiar to women or pelvic organs, and cure themselves with Pe-ru-na, how much unnecessary suffering would be saved.

Mrs. Karolina Suter, 2138 Vine street, Cincinnati, O., says: "Two years ago I fell on the ice. At first I did not think that I had hurt myself; but several months after I felt pains in the abdomen, and a little later my menses failed to appear. I wrote to you in regard to it, hearing that you cured female troubles, and followed your directions. I took Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I now have the best of health.

Mrs. Marie Hanson, of Niebull, Wis., writes: "About two years ago I had disease of the kidneys and womb. I was in a weak, nervous condition and began to have dreadful palpitation of the heart. I was confined to the bed. I had given up all hope of ever being well again. I commenced taking Pe-ru-na. I found relief when I had taken the first bottle. Now I have taken seven bottles of Pe-ru-na. I thank you for your advice and I am glad I can say that I am well now.

Dr. Hartman has written a book especially for women. It treats of female catarrh in all its different phases and stages. It contains common sense talks on subjects which should interest every woman. A book will be sent free to any woman. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

RIOTERS UNDER ARREST.

More than Three Hundred Witnesses Have Been Called.

AKRON, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—A special grand jury is to be called to take up the cases against the alleged rioters. The work of the jury will require two weeks, at least, three hundred witnesses having been called, and more than twenty indictments for penitentiary offenses are expected.

Up to the present time 19 arrests have been made of persons alleged to have taken part in the recent riot. H. Earl and Charles Fink were the latest to be arrested.

The population of Akron, according to official announcement, is 42,728, an increase of 15,127 over the census of 890, or a gain of 54.81 per cent.

LI MAKING TROUBLE.

Wants One or More Powers to Oppose Russia's Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—Through diplomatic channels an official communication has been received here which makes the startling statement that Li Hung Chang is using all his efforts to have one or more of the powers dissent from Russia's proposition, believing that a rupture of the allies will be of greater advantage to China than any agreement, even on the favorable basis put forward by Russia.

END OF HOT WEATHER.

A Tropical Storm Moving Up the Atlantic Coast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The weather bureau has issued a special bulletin, announcing a tropical storm, central near Key West this morning. It will probably move up the Atlantic coast, causing dangerous winds tonight and Thursday, and in New England by Friday and Saturday. It will terminate the period of high temperature which has prevailed east of the Mississippi.

COAL FOR ENGLAND.

Seventy-five Thousand Tons Will be Shipped from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The Pittsburg & Baltimore Coal Company has secured a contract to supply the British navy with seventy-five thousand tons of coal.

HANNA WILL NOT SPEAK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—Senator Hanna has wired Perry S. Heath that it will be out of the question for him to make any speeches in the west during the campaign.

SEWALL IS DEAD.

BATH, Me., Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The Hon. Arthur Sewall died at Small Point at 8:30 a.m., of apoplexy, with which he was attacked last Sunday. He was 64 years old.

Forty Years Among the Cannibals,

The French adventurer who was a captive among cannibals in Central Africa for forty years has decided to write a book, which will no doubt prove interesting. We can sympathize with his release from his terrible captivity which must have been as joyous as that of a man who finds himself suddenly released from the captivity of a refracted stomach by that peerless remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has done more to promote health than any other in existence. This is the medicine to take if you are a sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness or insomnia. Don't fail to give it a trial. Ask for Hostetter's, and do not accept a substitute. The genuine has private revenue stamp over the neck of bottle.

Life and Death Fight.

W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $5 00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles." Regular sizes 50c and $1 00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion and builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist. Guaranteed.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed, but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the world. 25c a box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Low Priced Farms.

Send stamp for list of 100 farms at very low prices; all sizes, in Ashtabula county. Best county in the state—best state in the Union. Address, H. N. Bancroft & Company, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

$31.50 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo,

From Chicago via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western line, August 21, September 4 and 18, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs, Deadwood and Rapid City, S. Dak., Casper, Wyo. Quickest time. Best service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western railway. For full particulars address D. W. Aldridge, 234 Superior street, Cleveland.

Got a Headache?

Ask for Slusser's Headache Tablets. Absolutely harmless. Six doses, 10c. Sold by all druggists.

DAVID CITY, Neb., April 1, 1900.
Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:
Gentlemen:—I must say in regard to GRAIN-O that there is nothing better or healthier. We have used it for years. My brother was a great coffee drinker. He was taken sick and the doctor said coffee was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package but did not like it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since we started to use it.
Yours truly, LILLIE SOCHOR.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

LOST.—A white hound, with yellow spots. Finder can leave with George Bickel or E. Greenwell and receive $5.00 reward.

The reunion of veterans of first call of 1861 will be held at Canton, Tuesday, September 11.

Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills "are as good as any, better'n some." Try them. 25c. for box of 35 pills. Sold by all druggists. Every bottle guaranteed.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Mordecai Davis is visiting friends in Canal Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Easley now occupy the Rudolph residence in East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hingles have moved from South Erie street to No. 17 South East street.

Theodore Goudy has gone to Lorain to accept a position as fireman on the C., L. & W. railway.

Frank Huth has resigned his position with Graze & Sonnhalter, and is succeeded by Jesse Noles.

Mrs. John Ashton, of Canal Dover, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Perry, in West Cherry street.

Mrs. William McLaughlin and Miss Mame Evans have gone to Pittsburg to visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clark, of Mt. Vernon, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, of Richville avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Brown and Miss Mamie Brown spent Monday at the Sippo home of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Graber and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Martin have left on trips up the Great Lakes.

Miss Luella Allen, of Omaha, Neb., and Mrs. Josephine Berkmire, of Fremont, O., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Menuez.

Adam Yaest, who recently returned from the Philippines, says that it is not his intention to rejoin his regiment. He is tired of soldiering.

The management of the New Armory has leased Bucher's opera house for the season of 1900-1, thus obtaining exclusive control of all local playhouses.

Mrs. A. Berringer, of Eufaula, Ala., and Mrs. H. S. Klein, of Cleveland, are guests at the home of their brother, George Goodhart, in East Main street.

Charles Lengs and Miss Blanche Beiter, both of this city, were married by the Rev. Father Kuebler, in St. Joseph's church, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Arvine Heppert, George Leonhart and Henry Leonhart, of this city, left Wednesday morning for Kane, Pa., where they have accepted positions in a windowpane factory.

The Wooster Republican credits the team from that place with one score in the game at Santa Fe park on Monday. The Wooster team was shut out, but the Republican dislikes to say so.

The Ladies of the Maccabees will hold a dime social at the home of Mrs. Charles Shertzer, 31 Canal street, on Thursday evening. All friends of the order are cordially invited to be present.

The leaders of the Epworth League of the First M. E. church for the month of September are: Mrs. J. I. Wilson, Mrs. Sylvia Kinne, Miss Bertha Martin, George Kinne and Mrs. N. H. Willaman.

S Higerd, the South Erie street undertaker, has received a patent casket lowering device. It is placed above the grave, and the casket which is placed on it is lowered into the grave automatically.

Reed & Company's three factories were put into operation on Saturday, a full force being employed in each. The blowing of bottles will be commenced at the works of the Massillon Bottle and Glass Company next week.

Catcher Harry Smith, of the Milwaukee baseball team, who was the recipient of a substantial testimonial of his friends' good wishes at the Sunday game at the lake, desires in this manner to extend his thanks to the givers of his presents.

Orrin List and Ormond Hankins, who spent the past three months in Europe, arrived home Saturday evening. Messrs. Hankins and List visited Scotland, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. They were in Paris several weeks.

A number of Massillonians attended the Navarre celebration of Labor Day. The address of the day was delivered by Attorney George Howells, of this city. In the fox chase, the dog of Benjamin Baughman won. The hound of Victor Houriet, of this city, was awarded first prize in the dog show.

A team belonging to John Drummond, hitched to a heavy wagon, ran into the delivery wagon of W. J. Stuhldreher, Saturday afternoon, in Muskingum street. Karl Muth, the driver and Miss Baatz, who were in the delivery wagon, were thrown out, but neither was injured. The delivery wagon was somewhat damaged.

Charles M. Bair, of Columbia City, Ind., and Miss Samantha Fishel, of this city, were married by the Rev. J. F. Clokey, at the latter's residence in North Hill street, at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Bair are spending their honeymoon in Minerva, after which they will go to Columbia City, where they will reside.

Miss Louise Sibila, who resides in McLain street, fell from a chair, upon which she was standing while while attending to some work in a cupboard, on Wednesday morning. In the fall her left arm was caught in a door knob in such a manner as to inflict an ugly gash six inches long and two inches wide, which was very difficult to dress.

George E. Kron, of Allegheny, Pa., and Miss Rose M. Borden were quietly married at Edgewater, the home of the bride, Tuesday afternoon the Rev. F. H. Simpson officiating. No one but immediate friends were present. After the ceremony a light luncheon was served. The happy couple left at 5:30 o'clock for a trip up the lakes. They expect to visit Detroit, Mackinac islands and other points before going to Allegheny, where they will reside. Mr. Kron is ticket seller at the Union railway station in Allegheny.

At the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Weaver, in Grape street, a reunion of the Weaver and Lab families was held Sunday. Tables were spread under a large tent on the lawn, and dinner was served to about one hundred friends and members of both families. Those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lab, of Zoar; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vallet, of Somerdale; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gerrard and Mr. and Mrs. Hines, of Bolivar; Mr. and Mrs. Stutz, of Mt. Eaton; Miss Virginia Stutz, of Akron, Miss Jennie Stutz, of Cleveland.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, Sept. 5. Wm. Reese, who brought the remains of his brother, John Reese, here from Idaho, returned to his home last week, where he will continue in prospecting.

Mrs. Carrie Dorsey, of West Virginia, after visiting her relatives here will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. John G. Edwards, at Barberton.

The Rev. Mr. Lister drove to Sterling Saturday evening to attend to his pastoral duties there on Sunday, returning Monday.

Thomas Thomas, of Washington, D. C., and his sister, Maria Thomas, of Navarre, spent last Thursday with friends in our village.

The Misses Jeannie and Allie Pollock, of North Lawrence, and Mary Keenan, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday at the Findley residence.

Lewis H. DeHoff is visiting relatives and friends at Youngstown this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Masters spent last Sunday at Bentley, the guests of S. J. Evans and family.

Miss Elizabeth Ralston, who is employed by a Cleveland firm as stenographer, spent from Saturday evening to Monday evening with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and family will move this week to Massillon, where they expect to spend the winter.

Lorenzo Williams and family are undergoing a siege of sickness, Mr. Williams and the two sons, Morgan and Charles, being laid up at the same time. Dr. Smith, of Massillon, is rendering the necessary medical aid.

The Labor Day demonstration at Massillon attracted quite a number of our people last Monday, while several who had expected to attend in the afternoon were detained by the rain.

C. J. Strobel, the genial foreman who has charge of the machine shops at the extensive works of J. S. Coxey, at Pauls, gave us a pleasant call last Thursday evening. He informs us that everything is running to its fullest capacity at Pauls, and that in his department he has sufficient work to keep the present force busy until spring. Mr. Strobel is an experienced machinist, and is proving a very competent foreman for Mr. Coxey. He came from Lorain, where he has been employed by the Johnson Steel Works. Just as soon as the work at Pauls can be adjusted, Mr. Coxey will transfer him to his steel plant at Mt. Vernon.

Mr. Ratchford's article of last Friday's issue of THE INDEPENDENT reached us at a time when we are too busy to do him justice at this writing, but we promise the readers of the paper something on Mr. Ratchford's Republicanism, as well as his understrappers, whom he is pleased to term "the good people of Newman." We would advise Mr. Ratchford to keep his advisers, including his sub-agents and office force, in line, for we are not through with him yet.

THE NEWS OF MT. EATON.

MT. EATON, Sept. 5.—Paint township held its sixth annual Sunday school convention Thursday, August 30. It was a success in every respect.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cabut, a daughter.

Miss Maud Harrold started for Salt Lake City, Utah, today.

Edward Beck, son of the Rev. J. H. Beck, sailed from New York Saturday for Syria.

Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Hurxther and two daughters, of Canton, were guests at the Lucas Inn the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. McLain, of Massillon, J. P. Hixon, of California, Miss Frank and Miss Wikidal, of Canton, and Mrs. Katharine Carey, of Pennsylvania, are guests at the Lucas Inn.

Mrs. W. H. Kenwell is on the sick list. Dr. Kenwell is home again, after an extended visit in New York state.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Maag, of Akron, visited friends in town over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gario and Mrs. Myers, of Canton, were the guests of Mrs. Rebecca Loreaux on Sunday.

Dr. E. C. Numbers is building an addition to his house.

Mrs. R. J. Smith and Mrs. Robertson, of Wooster, attended the Sunday school convention last Thursday.

Miss Daisy Varnes will leave next week for Berea, where she will attend school this winter.

George Varnes and son Charles will attend the state fair this week.

Mt. Eaton is a dry town, with a few refreshments on the sly.

Mrs. Leonard Lance, of Rittman, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Minnie Barth, of Canton, returned home Thursday, after a visit of six weeks at the Lucas Inn.

Chronic Dyspepsia.

You cannot make the stomach strong, healthy and able to digest food with stimulants. Begin at the seat of the disease. Purify the blood, make the liver do its work and dyspepsia will vanish. Knox Stomach Tablets purify the blood and cure dyspepsia.

Nervousness is cured by making the blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the sweet, refreshing sleep of childhood.

POLITICS' SHINDY.

Bruised and Bleeding, Mr. Dunlap Drops Out.

FRIENDS WHO TURNED HIM

Forced Into the Race Almost Against His Will, He Meets with a Most Unkind and Unexpected Rebuff—Mayor Wise Declares Himself—Mr. Busby Steps Down and Out

Forced into the political arena by admiring friends, who, when the time came to show their loyalty, scolded him and turned him adrift. That is the story of the political rise and fall of William J. Dunlap, of Massillon, late candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress. In the great shindy of politics every player, figuratively speaking, expects to have his head broken two or three times, but certainly no man, after the shower of encouragement and ardent promises which descended upon the local aspirant, could have anticipated what happened at Alliance Tuesday. The Massillon delegates not present at the convention were: Dr. P. P. Kirchhofer, ex-Mayor Tobias Schott, Cyrus Stoner, Dr. F. B. Williamson, Squire H. B. Sibila, Councilman Peter Smith, L. W. Geis and Adam Dietz. Otto E. Young, with authority to present Mr. Dunlap's name, was obliged to admit that he could not bring a solid delegation from his own town to the convention. That was enough. The delegates from other counties who would have voted for Dunlap for his unionism, turned from the Massillon general and no number of soft speeches could bring them back.

The Massillon delinquent delegates say the reason they did not attend was that they never had been officially notified that the honor had been conferred upon them. The authorities answer back that they received as much notice as is ever given. Their election was announced in the newspapers. "What more did they want?" asks an old timer. "I've been to all kinds of political conventions as delegate, and never a word of official notice did I have. It's not customary to issue such things and these deliquents all know it." The Hon. Anthony Howells, Cyrus Smith, John Schneider and Henry Leahy were the Massillon delegates present. When THE INDEPENDENT received its dispatch from Alliance yesterday, but two of them were known to be on the field.

Mayor Wise is now fully determined to enter the race for the county clerkship, though for months, in fact ever since the spring election, when his unprecedented majority showed his strength, admiring friends have been shouting his name for a county office. The mayor, however, was modest. He wanted to hold back, not wishing the public to think that he was presuming. But now his mind is made up, and he is in to stay.

Earl W. Busby, for the past six or eight years prominently identified with Democratic politics, and for several terms township clerk, on Tuesday turned over to William A. Sonnhalter, his recently elected successor, all the township property which has been in his charge, and at the same time announced his retirement from politics. The Democracy, remembering his fight of a few years since, tried to induce him to throw down the gauntlet to the county comers this year. He has also been asked to groom for mayor. To all of which Mr. Busby says: "I am down and out to stay. I want no more politics. I have other business more profitable."

CHANGES AT THE HOSPITAL.

Strong Arms and Courageous Hearts to Control the "Wild Ones."

Many changes were made among the employes at the state hospital this week. Many of the older male attendants, particularly those renowned for strength and courage, have been transferred from the various cottages to hospital center, where they will have charge of the strong wards and the fiercely irresponsible element. To do this unfortunate class a kindness the doer must usually use sinew and strategy.

John Shoemaker, attendant, who spent his vacation in the East, has resumed his duties at the institution.

Many barrels of pickles and sauer kraut have been put up during the past few days, and the end is not yet. Other barrels of everything that can be preserved are to join those already in the storehouse.

Messrs. Heines, Corey and Fink attended a dance at Navarre the other evening.

PLEASED WITH THE RESULT.

The German Pioneer Society and the Recent Election.

At the last meeting of the German Pioneer Society, of this city, in response to a request by ex-Mayor Tobias Schott, the presiding officer, that every member express his feeling in regard to the result of the late bond issue election, all persons present announced that they were highly pleased with the defeat of the proposition. All but two had voted negatively at the election. The two had not voted at all. They declared they had been opposed to the bond issue, however. It was decided that hereafter matters of this kind should be taken up for discussion previous to election. Nearly every member of the Pioneer Society is a property-owner.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

The Golden Age is the GOLD DUST Age

that emancipates women of all ages from the tyranny of hard housework. GOLD DUST Washing Powder is the greatest boon of the century to woman, since it lightens her heaviest work. Large package is greatest economy.

The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

HALLS OF JUSTICE.

A Variety of Cases in the Courts Today.

SLEUTH PUT TO SHAME.

Local Officers do Detective Work That Results in Four Arrests—Michael Flanagan's Tale of a Thirst—Brewer Kropf Defendant in a Damage Suit.

"Old Sleuth" himself could not have done cleverer work than Deputy Game Warden Dangeleisen and Constable Graham, the other night. As proof thereof Joseph Swartz, John Mong and Peter Huwin, of West Brookfield, and Jabez Pitzley, of the "Patch," have been before Squire Sibila, charged with having fished with dipnets in the Tuscarawas river, and Swartz, pleading guilty, has paid the minimum, $25 and costs. The others will have a trial on Friday. Mr. Pitzley declared that he was both guilty and not guilty. "You know what a man'll do when he's drunk," said he.

On the night that the evidence against the alleged violators was secured, Dangeleisen, disguised and affecting intoxication, with Graham on his arm, reeled across the Warmington bridge, where, it is averred, Pitzley and his friends were fishing with nets. "Good evenin' butty," said Pitzley. Dangeleisen and Graham made no reply. They staggered on into the woods, from which point, they claim, they saw the accused raise nets and fish from the water.

A MEAN TRICK.

"Mr. Mayor," remarked Michael Flanagan, plain drunk, before his honor on Wednesday morning, "when I reflect how many mean ones the earth holds, I feel like living a different life so as to shake them off—at the grave, anyhow. Last night a fellow-citizen of yours, after declaring that he could drink me under the table, found himself going down. Then he fakes it, throwing the booze I buy over his shoulder, whilst I put every drop of mine into my stomach. Then I caught him at it. That's what was making the disturbance when the policeman came."

"That being the case," said the mayor, "I'll fine you $1 and costs.

A DAMAGE CASE.

E. Lucering, of Justus, claiming that his horse and wagon were damaged to the extent of $40 by a collision with the wagon of Christian Kropf, the Richville ale brewer, for which the latter was responsible, has commenced suit in Squire Sibila's court for the recovery of the amount. The case is being heard this afternoon. Attorney J. J. Grant, of Canton, represents the plaintiff, and Attorney Willison, of this city, the defendant.

A CASE OF "TRADE BACK."

The horse replevin case of Mrs. Maria Allen, of Crystal Spring, against Joseph Emerson was settled yesterday afternoon. Mr. Emerson gave back the horse he had received from Mrs. Allen's husband, and his own animal was returned to him.

Want Column ads. pay. Try it.

Boughman Reunion.

The third annual reunion of the Boughman family and connections was held at Crystal Springs, in Tuscarawas township, on Thursday, August 30, about two hundred being in attendance. The forenoon was spent in meeting old friends and making new acquaintances. The contents of the many well-filled baskets were then displayed on three large tables, and all did ample justice to the bounteous supply. After dinner the following programme was carried out:

Hymn ..... Choir
President's Address ..... Daniel Boughman
Hymn ..... Choir
Invocation ..... M. Boughman
Address ..... Rev. Adams
Hymn ..... Choir
Obituary ..... Robert Klingle
Comment ..... Rev. Wyandt
Comment ..... Daniel Boughman
Hymn ..... Choir

Contribution.

Hymn ..... Choir

Election of Officers.

Hymn ..... Choir
Address ..... Joseph Oberlin
Address ..... Amos B. Mase
Hymn ..... Choir
Benediction ..... Rev. Adams

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Daniel Boughman; secretary, Wesley Boughman; assistant secretary, Harry McFarren; committee, John McFarren, Amos B. Mase, Josiah Boughman.

The committee desires to thank all who assisted in making the reunion such a decided success, and tenders a cordial invitation to all to join in the next reunion, which will be held at the home of Jacob Boughman, one mile north of Justus, on the second Thursday in June, 1901. *_*

Walter-Wampler Reunion.

ORRVILLE, Sept. 6.—Saturday, September 8, is the date for the Walter and Wampler reunion. All who know themselves to be related to either family are respectfully invited to convene at the family residence of the late Daniel Wampler, and it is needless to invite them to bring well filled baskets. A good programme will be rendered.

George and Carl McDowell, sons of Marsh McDowell, have been elected to teach winter terms of school, in East Union township.

J. M. Fiscus and wife will attend the Stark county fair this week.

Our schools started off this week with a large attendance, and with an efficient corps of teachers, under the excellent supervision of J. B. Mohler.

The new harness factory building is progressing rapidly. The Cyclone Machine Company have increased their help, and with the many orders, have no time for vacation.

Our street fair, October 10, 11 and 12, promises to surpass any one held here.

Milton J. Garver, of Navarre, who sailed June 23 on the Anchor liner, "Furnessia," for Europe, returned yesterday. He made a wheel trip through Scotland, England, France, Belgium and Holland, returning on the "City of Rome" from Glasgow.

HUSTLING YOUNG MAN can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust Sts., Phila., Pa.

Fare to the Fairs.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad will make special low fares to state, county and street fairs along and adjacent to their road. Consult agents.

Read the "want" columns daily

Hearn's Vivid Imagination.

Many years ago Lafcadio Hearn was a reporter on the staff of a Cincinnati newspaper. One day a famous steeple climber was going to scale the spire of the cathedral to repair the cross that topped the spire 200 feet above the sidewalk. The afternoon he first scaled the spire thousands of people watched him breathlessly as he slowly made his way up the outside of the steeple. Of course he was interviewed, and he said boastingly that the task was so easy that he could just as well carry a man up on his back.

That noon Hearn said timidly to his city editor that he had read of the steeple climber's offer and would be glad to ascend the spire on his back. The editor tried to point out to Hearn the peril of the thing, but he would not listen. Finally the steeple climber and Hearn arranged their end of the feat.

At the appointed time Hearn mounted the steeple climber's shoulders, and the dizzy journey began. Tens of thousands of people watched the foolhardy pair. At last the cross was reached, and Hearn left his perch on the climber's shoulders. The mob in the streets below cheered, and then the two men returned to the ground safely.

Hearn went back to the office and sat down and wrote two columns of a story describing his sensations, and the glories of the view he had obtained from the steeple top. Such a glowing description of a city seen from a great height has never been read before or since. The most interesting thing about it was the fact that Hearn was so near sighted he could not see five feet beyond the tip of his nose.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Relic Pilfering Ministers.

The superintendent of public buildings and grounds, who has charge of the Washington monument, says one of the greatest troubles the watchmen at the monument have to contend with is the chipping of these memorial stones by relic hunters.

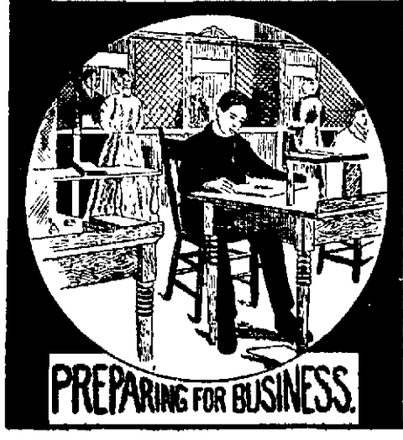
"One of the strangest things in regard to these relic hunters," said the superintendent, "is the fact that more than one-half of the men arrested for chipping off relics are clergymen. When the police arrest these despoilers and start with them to the station house, the man will begin to ask what is the penalty and try to beg off. He is told that the fine is a heavy one, but that $15 security can be put up for appearance in the police court. Then the prisoner explains that he is a minister of the gospel and meant no harm, and that he could not stand the disgrace of appearing in a police court. He ends up by giving up the collateral after generally trying to cut it down to $10, saying he has only that amount with him."—New York Mail and Express.

"To Err is Human."

But to err all the time is criminal or idiotic. Don't continue the mistake of neglecting your blood. When impurities manifest themselves in eruptions or when disordered conditions of stomach, kidneys, liver or bowels appear, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will make pure, live blood, and put you in good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

FROM THE SCHOOL-ROOM INTO THE BUSINESS OFFICE.



PREPARING FOR BUSINESS.

Educate for Business at the

Massillon Actual Business College.

All modern equipments, four separate departments and enthusiastic and energetic teachers. Fall term opens this week. Ask for catalogue of full particulars. Address

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TRANSACTING BUSINESS

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DRINK COLD WATER.

QUIT BOOZING AND KEEP SOBER AND YOU WILL BECOME FAMOUS.

Q. Hope Jones, the Famous Temperance Lecturer, Cites a Few Historic Examples to Prove the Truth of This Proposition.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B Lewis.]

My Dear Fellow Citizens—It is my custom before proceeding to the business of the evening to take up a collection among the audience for the benefit of some charity. On this occasion the subject is the individual who stands before you. I have managed to get along for the last three days on 87 cents, but I can go no further. While there is no doubt that I am worthy of all you can do for me, yet no one need feel under obligations to give. I will now pass around the hat, and as I move among you I am glad to observe that the audience assembled here tonight is one of the most cultivated I have seen for months. I will not be base enough to think that free admission had anything to do with it. You came to hear one of the great questions of the day discussed by one of the great orators of the century, and had the price of tickets been 10 cents each I believe that one and all would have cheerfully coughed up. I do not use that expression in a slang sense, but as a Latin phrase. I find that the collection amounts to 70 cents, and, thanking you from the bottom of my heart and trusting that you may go out of here better men and women, I will now begin:

My friends, I have in my pocket the figures showing just how many distilleries and breweries there are in the United States and just how much whisky and beer are made every 24 hours

CHRISTOPHER.

during the year. But why give them? Why tell you that 1,000,000 of our population go to bed drunk every night in the year and that the money spent for drink every day would provide all the widows with sealskin sacks and French heeled shoes? We all know those things. Let us begin with Christopher Columbus, who had rather more to do with America than any man who has come after him. I give you his picture on the canvas. You look puzzled and surprised. You can't make it out. You behold Christopher lying drunk on the highway, with a jug on one side and a hog on the other. It is a fanciful picture. I want you to look at it closely and keep it in your minds, and every day for years to come I want you to ask yourself what would have happened if Columbus had been that sort of man. When Ferdinand and Isabella had fitted him out for his voyage, suppose he had gone and got a three days' jag on and had rolled around in the mud and had had three or four scraps with other old bums. Can you for an instant believe that he would have been left in command of the expedition or that this country would have been discovered for the next 50 years? But there was no boozing. He may have taken a farewell drink of root beer or lemonade, as was eminently proper, but it ended right there, and he became world famous as a result. A whole hemisphere and millions of people owe him a debt of gratitude and will remember his name forever because of his abstinence. The lesson taught by the picture is plain to all. Get drunk, and you will be sent to the island for 30 days; remain sober, and you will become famous.

My friends, let me give you the picture of George Washington as he was about to cross the Delaware and gain a great victory over the British. You observe that George is lying drunk with his feet on a chair while the patriot army waits for him to take the lead. You murmur and are aghast. You never heard that the Father of His Country got a jag on. No more did he. I give you this picture as an object lesson, and I ask you where this country would have been today had George gone off on a hoopla at a critical moment? In those old colonial days there was corn juice around by

GEORGE.

the barrel, and it was easier to get drunk than to roll out of bed, but Washington was a man to withstand temptation. On 12 different occasions, as I figure it, had he gone off on a tear, instead of attending to business, this country would not now be the United States. I never hail him as the great and noble without also blessing him for not filling up with corn juice. The analogy is plain to the dullest mind. Get drunk and fall over yourself and roll around in the catnip, and you'll die unknown and unwept. Let whisky and beer alone, except when ordered for cramps, and a nation will sorrow at your death and raise monuments to you for a thousand years after

The name of John Hancock must always be associated with the Declaration of Independence. His name was the first to go down. His was the first neck to be put into the halter. I give you his picture. He is limpsy drunk and hanging to a lamppost in the city of Boston. The convention waits for him to sign his name to a document which will change the map of the world and bring forth a new nation,

HANCOCK.

but he's too drunk to get there, and the independence of the colonies is lost forever. This picture is also a creation of fancy, but let the moral lesson sink deep into your hearts. Now and then, when he had been out chopping wood in the rain, John Hancock may have taken a nip to keep the chills off, but never on any other occasion. He didn't need whisky to back up his patriotism. He had a cold water hatred of tyranny, and when the time came to upset King George's apple cart he picked up a goose quill and wrote his name in letters which stand out like red paint on a white door. Half a pint of colonial corn juice down behind his vest would have unfitted the great patriot and left America a dependency.

My friends, I am not here to rail at distillers, howl at brewers or shout at saloon keepers. I am not begging you with tears in my eyes to shun the flowing bowl and not pound your wives or wallop your children. I am not going to spoil your sleep tonight by holding up the horrors and miseries of intemperance. I simply say to you that for a steady all around drink cold water tops everything else, and when judiciously mingled with buttermilk and root beer it produces patriots, poets, philosophers and statesmen. Try it once, and you will take no other. M. QUAD.

What Prompted Him.

A capital story of Rolf Boldrewood, the distinguished Australian novelist, is told. After T. A. Browne had suddenly leaped into fame as Rolf Boldrewood, author of "Robbery Under Arms," he continued for some years as stipendiary magistrate of Albany. One morning there was brought before him a rough bushboy of 14, charged with having held up several other boys on a country road. It was proved that he had presented a pistol at them and compelled them to empty all their pockets for his benefit.

"Dear me," said the surprised magistrate to the juvenile culprit, "what could have prompted you to do such a thing?"

"Reading 'Robbery Under Arms,'" replied the unabashed boy bushranger. —Chicago News.

What They Said.

"Did the girls say anything when they heard of my engagement?" she asked with a little curiosity.

"Very little," was the reply of her dearest friend.

"But they said something?"

"Oh, yes; they said something."

"Well, what was it?"

"Well, most of them merely exclaimed, 'At last!'"

There was a pause, and then she asked:

"Well, what did some of the others say?"

"One of them said: 'Who'd have thought it?' Another, 'Will wonders never cease?' And a third"—

"Oh, never mind the rest," interrupted the fiancee; "I never did have much curiosity."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Not Bull Run.

On an excursion given by Secretary Langley to the members of the National Academy of Science down the Potomac, Bernard Green, of the library of congress, told the best story of the day. Mr. Green happened to be crossing the ocean some years ago on the Fourth of July, which national holiday was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Americans on board.

"I say," asked one of the Englishmen, "what is this the anniversary of, anyhow? Isn't it to celebrate the battle of Bull Run or something of that kind?"

"No," promptly spoke up an American. "Not Bull Run—John Bull Run." —New York Tribune.

Why, Indeed?

Waitress — Roastbeefmuttonroastporkmashedorbrownpotatoesbeetspuddingorpie?

Customer—H'm. Are not these things still in separate dishes?

"Yessir."

"Then why do you announce them as if they had already been made into hash?"—Indianapolis Press.

To Retrench.

"Home is the dearest place on earth," remarked Bilkens to Wilkins.

"Yes," replied Wilkins, "that's why we quit housekeeping and went to board."—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

That two men may be real friends, they must have opposite opinions, similar principles, and different loves and hatreds.—Chateaubriand.

The price paid for a cradle is hush money.—Chicago News.

MISS M'KINLEY'S WEDDING.

Some Details as to the Marriage of the President's Niece on Sept. 12.

BY ETHEL DE VERE.

It is not often that a member of the president's family is married during his term of office, and when this happens it is sure to be a great event in every way. Unfortunately Washington will not witness the wedding of Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of the president. It is not to be celebrated in the White House, but at the country residence of the bride's father at Somerset, Pa. Although for a president's niece this is to be a quiet affair, yet no fewer than 700 invitations have been issued for the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 12.

As the assistant hostess at the White House during the last four years, when its invalid mistress has found the duties of entertaining too heavy for her fragile strength, Miss McKinley has been an acknowledged belle and leader in Washington society. Probably no girl has received more flattering offers of marriage, several of them foreign titles. For this reason the news of her engagement was a surprise to many, for Dr. Hermanus Baer, who is not yet 25, is a student at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and not by any means wealthy.

He has known Miss McKinley ever since they played together as children. The McKinleys have been in the habit of spending their summers at Somerset for the last 20 years, and the child love gradually deepened into lasting affection.

It was after he had heard from her own lips the story of her almost miraculous escape from the Windsor hotel fire that Dr. Baer told Miss McKinley that he loved her. Neither the young people concerned themselves about parental opposition. They simply became engaged, that was all. At first

MISS MABEL M'KINLEY.

Abner McKinley frowned upon the affair, but under the bewitching smiles and coaxings of "Sunshine," as he calls his pretty daughter, he relented. As for Dr. Baer's parents, they laughingly declared that Mabel had absolutely bewitched their son.

No man can be blamed for falling in love with Miss McKinley, for besides being pretty she is highly accomplished. She has a voice of such rare quality that Melba, who accidentally heard her singing in the ill fated Windsor hotel, asked to meet the unknown vocalist and strongly advised her to become a professional singer. Miss McKinley's voice has only been heard among her friends and in the little village church at Somerset, but on Sundays when it is known that she is going to sing even the simplest hymn the church is sure to be crowded with deeply moved listeners, many of whom have come miles to listen to her.

Nor is the young man she is to marry deficient in those qualities which win women's hearts. He is described by those who know him as masterful and self reliant, a fine athlete and a thoroughly good fellow.

As may well be imagined, the wedding will be attended by the highest and best in the land. First and foremost the president and his wife, then the members of the diplomatic corps, the judges of the supreme court and their wives, naval and military officers of high rank and the McKinley social set from New York, together with the fashionables from Washington. Beautiful flowers in profusion will be furnished by the White House conservatories.

Of course the wedding gown is a marvel of careful thought and skill. It is of rich peau de soie, with a Marie Antoinette fichu of chiffon and lace. The skirt is beautifully fitted, but quite plain. The back has a double box plait, giving the garment a princess effect. The train shows underneath a frou frou of white chiffon and baby ribbon. The dress is trimmed with beautiful point lace six or eight inches wide, the gift of the bride's aunt, Miss Helen McKinley. The veil is of fine brussels net bordered with a narrow edge of lace. A special French dresser will be sent to Somerset to adjust the veil and gown on the night of the wedding.

The bride's mother, who is a slight, graceful woman, with dark, wavy hair and soft, dark eyes, will wear a creation of silver gray crepe de chine covered with an application of gray velvet bowknots.

The bride's traveling dress is of black cheviot, with a diagonally crossed chalk line of white. It is trimmed with red cloth braided in black. A clever touch is the collar of white velvet ornamented with braid which is knotted with a tie of black gauze lined with red silk and painted with scarlet poppies.

PROBLEM IN FISH.

How Did the Nile Species Get Into the Jordan?

It has been for some time known that certain fishes of the Nile and East African rivers live in the Jordan and sea of Galilee, says the London Standard. Such facts are not easily explained, for these are not fishes that can fly or travel over land. The survival of these old world forms may perhaps be accounted for by remembering that in all probability Africa is a very ancient continent. It has no doubt experienced some changes. The sea may have had access to the basin of Tanganyika, and a considerable portion of the north may have been submerged since the chalk of our English downs was deposited. Still, even in those days, a very large mass of land must have been above water. The singular paths followed by the great African streams—the Orange river going one way, the Zambezi another, the Kongo and the Niger each sweeping over so great an area in strange and gigantic curves—seem to suggest that in remote ages the continent was built up by the gradual shallowing of the sea beds between large insular masses of land. The presence of these fishes in the Jordan and the upper Nile—and it is by no means the only piece of evidence pointing in the same direction—shows that these two rivers must once have been either confluent or in easy communication by the instrumentality of other streams.

How that could come to pass, as Dr. Gregory shows in his book on the Great Rift valley, is not easily settled. Probably when it occurred there was no Dead sea, but the Jordan flowed into the gulf of Akabah, and perhaps even the Red sea may have been dry land. That for a time this sea and the Mediterranean were in communication and Africa was an island is certain, so an upward movement may in its turn have brought about an opposite result.

How the Earth Grows.

The earth is growing heavier at the average rate of 500 tons a year. The meteors, or shooting stars, in passing through the earth's atmosphere are burned up and fall on to the earth's surface, occasionally in a heavy mass, but most usually in small meteoric dust.

Professor Nordenskjold, from his great experience, estimated that from the cause named 500 tons fall uniformly and steadily over the whole globe in each year, and the observations of Russian scientists yield a similar result.

These meteoric streams, says another astronomer, are really small planetary bodies, revolving around the sun in fixed orbits by the force of gravity.

The earth revolves on its axis at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour and speeds through space in its orbit around the sun at the rate of 1,000 miles every minute and in August and November plunges into the very opposite direction.

The rapidity with which they enter our atmosphere and the friction thus generated are so enormous that they are set fire to, the smaller ones being consumed and falling in dust, while the larger ones occasionally reach the earth in the shape of meteoric stone or iron.—Answers.

Getting Up Speed.

A novel expedient is being tried to shorten the running time of trains on the Central London railway, says the New York Tribune. This road has 12 or 13 stations and a length of 6½ miles. The track of the Central London is not laid altogether level. Just before reaching a station it rises 1.66 feet to a hundred and immediately after leaving it descends even more rapidly for a short distance, the grade then being 3.3 per cent. The object of this plan is to stop a train more quickly when it is arriving and hasten its departure when it moves onward again.

It has often been observed that trains on the elevated road in this city waste more time in slowing down and getting up speed again than they spend with open gates. A train may remain motionless only six or eight seconds, but the loss of time from the other causes is two or three times as great. By accelerating both stoppage and start a saving of ten seconds might be made. This repeated a dozen times would make a difference of two minutes in the total run. The advantage secured by the expedient employed in London is apart from and additional to the use of electric motors, which enable a train to develop full speed sooner than steam does.

What a Plant Eats.

So far as is known, the first botanical experiment ever performed was conducted by a Dutchman. He placed in a pot 200 pounds of dried earth, and in it he planted a willow branch which weighed five pounds. He kept the hole covered up and daily watered the earth with rainwater. After five years' growth the willow was again weighed, and was found to have gained 164 pounds. The earth in the pot was dried and weighed and had lost only two ounces.

The experimentalist, therefore, looked upon this experiment as supporting the theory that plants required no food but water. But he was wrong. Later it was discovered that much of the increase in weight of plants was derived from carbonic acid gas in the air.

Actinium, a New Element.

Actinium is the name given a new radio-active element of the iron group discovered by A. Debierne in pitchblende. The substance has now been sufficiently concentrated to show that its rays have the same effect on barium platinocyanide, photograph plates and a magnetic field as those of radium and polonium, while it is evidently distinct from those elements.

No External Symptoms.

The blood may be in bad condition, yet with no external signs, no skin eruption or sores to indicate it. The symptoms in such cases being a variable appetite, poor digestion, an indescribable weakness and nervousness, loss of flesh and a general run-down condition of the system—clearly showing the blood has lost its nutritive qualities, has become thin and watery. It is in just such cases that S. S. S. has done some of its quickest and most effective work by building up the blood and supplying the elements lacking to make it strong and vigorous.

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LABOR'S WET DAY.

Enjoyment and Excitement, Despite the Rain.

THE TAIL END TONIGHT.

The Rain Prevented the Fireworks Display Monday, So the Assembly Arranges to Have It Later—The Tug-of-war Contest Won by Mill Men—The Other Contests.

The numbers in which people moved to Yingling's grove, where the annual Labor Day picnic of the Trades and Labor Asembly was held during the brief period of fair weather, Monday, was indicative of what would have been under but slightly more favorable circumstances. The assembly's parade would have been the most imposing pageant the town has ever seen, for elaborate preparations for special features had been made by many of the unions. The floats of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, which showed a puddling furnace in operation, and the Stonecutters' union, on which men of the craft were hewing industriously a huge block of stone, constituted the industrial parade. Many of the scores who had intended to have exhibitions in the parade reported early in the day, but left with the first appearance of the rain-clouds. So also did a host of members of the various unions, and none could blame them, for those who marched arrived at the ground too wet to see any enjoyment in what was doing there.

About 100 Canton molders came to Massillon Monday morning, and many of them marched in the parade. The molders were out in white caps, blue flannel shirts and Kentucky jeans. Peter Smith, one of their number, was the marshal of the day, and rode a fiery black charger at the head of the procession.

The fireworks display scheduled for Monday evening at the baseball grounds did not take place, owing to the rain. The Rossi company, however, has been contracted with for an exhibition this evening. There will be twenty set pieces this evening. But fourteen were advertised for Monday. An admission fee of fifteen cents will be charged.

The event of the day at the grounds was the tug-of-war between employes of Russell & Co. and the Republic Iron and Steel Co. It was a hard, fierce struggle, and during its first few minutes victory belonged nowhere. Just as it was beginning to appear to the crowd that the contest would have to be declared a draw, Lake Tasker's mill men, with a sharp pull, started their opponents toward defeat and kept them going till the limit was reached. The mill men received the first prize of $10, and the Russell team a box of cigars.

Boys' foot race—First prize, a pair of trousers, won by John Brady; second, a sack of flour, won by James Sylvis.

High jump—Won by Daniel Brady; prize, $3.50 hat.

Girls' race—First prize, $7.50 worth of merchandise, won by Flora Bantz; second, a pair of shoes, Cecilia Hamil; third, a silk handkerchief, May Featheringham.

Wheelbarrow race—First prize, silk umbrella, won by Albert Paul; second, $1 cash, James Sylvis.

100-yard race—First prize, $5 suit of clothes, Clarence Race; second, box of cigars, F. Chandler.

Married women's race—First prize, decorated lamp, won by Mrs. Edward Wiggins; second, sack of flour, Mrs. C. Schaeffner.

Fat men's race—First prize, $3 hat, won by Edward Gallatin; second, a pair of glasses, Ed. Mausz; third, box of cigars, Lake Tasker.

Three-legged race—First prize, box of cigars, won by Thomas and Michael Brady; second, $1 cash, John Kiefer and Ed. Snyder.

100-foot, all fours race—First prize, box of cigars, James Sylvis; second, one and one-half sack of flour, Ralph Nash.

One-mile heel and toe walk—First prize, $5, won by Daniel Brady; second, $3. L. Paul; third, $1, divided between F. Genet and H. Yochheimer.

Shoe-lacing contest—First prize, pair of shoes, August Drage; second, sack of flour, Peter Walker.

Quoit pitching match—First prize, $5, won by Charles Rimmele and F. Oehl.

Pie eating contest—First prize, $1, won by May Kessel; second, 50 cents, Arline Bamberger.

In the baby show the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Mullane was adjudged the prettiest, and the first prize, a $6 butter dish, was awarded to him. The second prize, a dozen photographs, fell to the child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomas.

FORMALLY PRESENTED.

Masonic Lodge Receives Trophy and Gives a Banquet.

The silver and ebony trophy recently won by the Massillon Masonic baseball club was formally presented to Clinton lodge, at the South Erie street temple, Monday evening. Twenty-five Canton Masons, among them the members of the baseball team which met defeat on last Thursday, were the guests of the local lodge. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Winings, of Canton, and the response by Dr. Culbertson, master of the local lodge. Brief addresses were made by various members of both the Massillon and Canton lodges. A banquet was served by the ladies of the Eastern Star.

Read the "want" columns daily.

COURTS RULED BY SUN TIME

Judges In Various States Refuse to Accept Standard Reckoning.

If you ever expect to go to law over a question in which time is involved, however slightly, don't monkey with standard time. It won't go in the courts. To be sure, you can't catch trains if you don't use standard time to do it, but you will miss the verdict if you do. In Georgia the court of appeals decided that the use of standard time instead of sun time in regulating a trial was an error. In the particular case in question the sun time was faster than the railroad time, and a verdict was received after 12 o'clock on Saturday night by the sun time, though before 12 by standard time. It was decided that sun time should have been followed.

In Nebraska a certain summons was returnable before a justice at 10 o'clock a. m. The defendant failed to appear. The justice waited until 11 o'clock standard time, which was about half an hour faster than common time, and then gave judgment by default. The defendant appeared before 11 o'clock common time, and it was held that the judgment by default was premature and invalid.

In Iowa there was a question as to the expiration of an insurance policy, which by its terms extended until 12 o'clock at noon of a certain day. Fire broke out at about 11:45 o'clock a. m. of that day by common time and about two and a half minutes after 12 o'clock by standard time. The court held that the insurance was still in force. It did not appear that any statute had enacted any change in the ordinary rule which regards noon as the time when the sun crosses the meridian. There was evidence of the customary use of standard time at that place, but this was held not sufficient. The court says: "It was not only necessary to show the customary use of standard time, but that by custom of the place at 12 o'clock at noon meant at 12 o'clock standard time."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WOMAN A BEAST OF BURDEN.

Heavy Loads Carried by Italians Through New York's Streets.

It is no uncommon sight to see Italian women walking along the streets balancing burdens on their heads that the average man would prefer to have sent home on a truck. A few days ago one of these women passed through City Hall park. On her head she was carrying what appeared to be the entire woodwork from the interior of some house. The bundle was made up of eight pieces of hard wood, the shortest being fully 12 feet in length. Each piece was six inches in width and an inch thick. The woman steadied this burden with one hand, while in the other she carried what one would consider a good load for one person in the shape of a bundle of shorter pieces of wood.

As she turned into Center street, near Chambers, the end of the load of lumber on her head came in contact with the head of a man who was going in the opposite direction. In order to prevent hitting him too hard the woman tried to turn to one side, and as she did so her burden fell to the walk. In vain she tried to replace it on her head. At last two men took hold of it, one at each end. They found that even their combined strength was just sufficient to lift it up and place it on the woman's head again. When the wood was finally adjusted in a proper position the woman picked up her smaller bundle and started up Center street.—New York Times.

A Little Off.

"My necktie is disarranged," Sherlock Holmes, Jr., suddenly exclaimed.

His companion looked at him and said:

"How do you know? You haven't felt of it, and there is no mirror here that you could have looked into. Sometimes, Mr. Holmes, I am almost forced, in spite of your declarations that you do these wonderful things by reasonable, human processes, to believe that you must be gifted with second sight. Now what has convinced you that your necktie is disarranged?"

"I noticed a man look at my tie just now and then feel of his own," the great detective answered.

"Wonderful! Wonderful! Only your tie is all right."—Chicago Times-Herald.

To Pack Eggs For Long Keeping.

The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white. For this reason it is important that the yolk should be surrounded with a layer of the white. If the egg is placed on the side or large end the heavy yolk will settle to the bottom and come in contact with the shell, which admits the air. If it is placed on the small end it will always have a layer of white between it and the shell. Eggs absorb odors easily, therefore only odorless materials should be used when packing them.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Unique In Their Alignment.

The highest of the Tennessee mountains is the Unaka range, and its highest peak is Rattlesnake, the giant that stands above the Cherokee Indian reservation over 7,000 feet. Twenty-two peaks measure about 6,000 feet. A remarkable fact is that some of these peaks, standing directly opposite each other, measure exactly the same height, while others come within a few feet of a common height.—Chicago Record.

A Lingering Illness.

The Prodigal—Mudder, I've come to die.

The Mother—Ye have, have ye? An to take about 20 years to do it in, like your father did. Not much. Ye go into the next county to do your dyin!—Kansas City Independent.

DOCTORING IN CHINA.

Physicians and Patent Medicines Among the Celestials.

There are very many doctors, and their profession is not a sinecure, for if a patient has medicines from a medical man he not only wants a quantity, but expects it to change his condition immediately, and it is nothing uncommon to have three or four different doctors in course of 24 hours, says a writer in The Era. The medical men, knowing this, give them some hot compound that can be felt at once.

The superstition that pervades every class is one of the many things that tend materially to keep China from advancing rapidly. Every shop has its joss, and the proprietor seeks its advice before deciding any momentous question. And he abides by its decision. I met a very learned gentleman, one who is a graduate of a good college in the United States, and asked him to accompany me to an inland village; but, though he wanted to go, he would not make the trip simply because his joss said it was an inopportune time to leave home.

They are great on putting up patent medicines, which embrace a line far more varied than any price list any wholesale druggist would show. They do not beat around the bush when describing what this or that is for. Sometimes the complaint is made extra conspicuous by aid of drawings, and these same sketches are hung on the outer walls, so all can read who pass. Instead of calling the mixture after the name of the maker they simply have a list of cures. For example, cure of sore eyes, cure of cough, cure of stiff legs, etc. Owing to the fact that the great masses in China have but little means these remedies are put up in very small sizes, retailing for 2½ cents.

Secrecy In Wireless Telegraphy.

The difficulty of sending messages by wireless telegraphy which shall not be legible by the whole world seems to have been solved by a most ingenious device presented by M. Tommasi to the Academie des Sciences, says the Pall Mall Gazette. He uses at the sending station not one but two transmitters. One of these transmits the real dispatch by the usual code, while the other sends only a series of meaningless dots and dashes produced by a mechanical process. The range of this last transmitter is kept always rather less than the other, so that at the receiving station only the code signals will be received. If, however, an attempt be made to intercept the signals by means of a receiver interposed between the sending and receiving stations, both the real message and the meaningless clicks will appear together, with the result that the messages will be utterly unintelligible. This must be almost as irritating to the would be "tapper" as Lord Wolseley's plan of splicing a piece of blind wire (that is, insulating material with no metallic core) at intervals between the posts of an enemy's telegraph. He says this is much more effective than the ordinary plan of cutting the wire merely, because in that case when he recovers the line the enemy knows where the break is and has only to repair it. By his plan the owner of the line has to test from post to post to discover and eliminate the obstruction.

New Life Saving Net.

A New York man has patented the life saving net here pictured. It consists of a round net supported by a cir-

NEW NET AT A FIRE.

cularly arranged lazy wings which when extended for use can be held open by a few men. The net and lazy wings fold into a comparatively small space and can be carried suspended beneath a cart to a fire.

Tired Metals.

It is a fact of comparatively recent discovery in chemical metallurgy that metals lose their vitality from repetitions of shocks and strains, says Pearson's Weekly, and may be said, as the expression is, to suffer from fatigue—that is, they may be worked till their molecules fail to hold together.

As is familiarly known, bars of tin, rods of brass and wires of any metal will separate, owing to fatigue, if bent backward and forward continuously. But by careful experiments, however, the fact is made to appear that a remedy exists for this condition of metals if the overstrain does not border on rupture, and this remedy is very much like that which is applied in the case of an overworked human frame—namely, rest.

Feather edged tools recover their vitality better than any other. Of course, the length of time required for this rest varies with different metals and the amount of strain to which they have been subjected.

Hard metals, such as iron and steel, use up one and two years' time in the process. On the other hand, soft metals, like lead, retain their cohesive force longer and also require less rest.

Outwitted the Lunatic.

While residing at Rome I paid a visit to the lunatic asylum there, and among the more remarkable patients one was pointed out to me who had been saved with much difficulty from inflicting death upon himself by voluntary starvation in bed, under the impression that he was defunct, declaring that dead people never eat. It was soon obvious to all that the issue must be fatal, when the humane doctor bethought of the following stratagem. Half a dozen of the attendants, dressed in white shrouds and their faces and hands covered with chalk, were marched in single file with dead silence into a room adjoining that of the patient, where he observed them through a door purposely left open sit down to a hearty meal.

"Hello!" said the would be corpse to an attendant. "Who be they?"

"Dead men," was the reply.

"What," rejoined the defunct, "do dead men eat?"

"To be sure they do, as you see," answered the attendant.

"If that's the case," exclaimed the dead man, "I'll join them, for I'm famished."—Lancet.

Care of Rubber Goods.

In putting away rubber gloves, rubber sponge bags and rubber bathing caps a liberal supply of talcum, or even ordinary toilet powder, should be applied to them on all sides, and they should be placed carefully in boxes without rolling. When they are needed for use again, they will not be found adhering in different places in a way that makes pulling apart dangerous, if not entirely disastrous.

A part of the curious list of Lady Littleton's wedding outfit 200 years ago is as follows: "A black paddysway gown and coat, a pink unwatered pabby sute of cloaths, a gold stuff sute of cloaths, a white worked with sneal sute of

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They promptly digest every particle of food taken into the stomach, and are positively guaranteed to cure the worst forms of **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and Constipation, restoring the bowels and liver to perfectly natural action** in two weeks or money refunded, by all druggists. 25 and 50c.
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One Tablet Cures
One horrible Headache in just
One Minute, for only
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Ask your Druggist for **Strong's Penny Headache Tablets.**

Kate Field's Love Letter.

If that charming woman, the late Kate Field, did not marry, it was assuredly not because she did not have many an admirer. A Washington lady has in her possession a little old bit of yellow paper upon which is penciled a boyish scrawl. It was preserved by Miss Field from her little girl days. The scrawl runs thus:

"wont yue mete me down bye The Gate aftter school Yue nowe i Luv yue."

On the other side of the bit of paper is the address, thus:

"Miss Kate Field, Esq., last Seat nex to the Door goin out."

It must have been like a breath of the forgotten perfume of yesteryears when the clever, kindly woman happened upon this little old piece of yellowed paper on a rainy afternoon of rummaging.

Her Thoughtfulness.

"Beautiful, my dear!"

The elderly millionaire who had married the famous beauty regarded the watch chain admiringly.

"A very delightful birthday present," he continued, beaming upon his fair young wife. "So massive and yet in such excellent taste."

"I am so glad you like it," she observed. "It was so cheap too. Just think, it cost only $15."

"Only $15!" echoed the millionaire, in astonishment. "Fifteen dollars for this solid gold chain!"

"Oh, of course it isn't solid gold," she interposed. "You could never get a solid gold chain for that price."

"What is it, then?"

"Why, gold filled, to be sure."

"I see," said her husband, stroking his chin reflectively. "But why this sudden streak of economy? Don't you think I can afford to wear a solid gold chain?"

"Of course you can," she assented. "But this one is guaranteed to last for ten years—and—and"—

"Well?" said the millionaire inquiringly.

"Well, dear," she concluded, after some hesitation, "as that is quite as long as you are likely to live. I thought it would be foolisch extravagance to pay any more!"—Harold Eyre in Woman's Home Companion.

An Evening Call.

"I called on Perkins last evening," remarked Mr. Brown.

"Did you have a pleasant time?" inquired Mrs. Brown.

"Very. Perkins was beating his wife when I came in."

"What?"

"I say Perkins was beating his wife, but of course he stopped when I came in."

"Well, I should hope so."

"I begged him to go right on, but he said some other time would do just as well."

"You begged him to go on."

"Why, yes, I didn't want to spoil the fun, you know."

"Oh, you brute!"

"Eh?"

"Do you mean to say you could have looked calmly on while he beat his wife?"

"Certainly. Why not?"

"I thought you had at least a spark of manhood left. I suppose you will be beating me next."

"Yes, I think I could if you would play cribbage with me."

"Play cribbage?"

"Yes. That is what Perkins and his wife were doing."

"You horrid thing."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Very Fine Mule.

My neighbor, Morris, has a very fine mule, and about six months ago this mule tried to pick his teeth with his hind foot and got the shoe fastened in his mouth on a broken tooth. Mr. Morris worked an hour to unloose it, and then called in the neighbors, and they worked with ropes and levers, but couldn't. All of a sudden, while Morris was standing by, thinking what to do next, the tooth broke with a report like a pistol, and the mule's foot flew back against Morris' shin bone and broke it all to pieces.—Raleigh News and Observer.

No Money Required

For the treatment of the sick at the British Medical Institute Suite 16 and 18 Wernet Block, Canton, O. The services of several eminent doctors secured without price and without money by going to the British Medical Institute.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Suite 16 and 18, Wernet block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before September 29th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before September 29th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting all skin diseases rupture, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.
Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.
GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for we children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.
Yours respectfully,
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HORRIBLE SIGHTS WITNESSED.

Chinese Killed by Chinese For Refusing to Fight Against Foreigners—Their Heads Hung on the Walls—Rich Booty Secured by American Soldiers and Others.

The ancient stone walls of the Chinese city of Tien-tsin, surrounded on the days of its occupation by the allied troops, was a square mile of such filth, ruin and death, such turmoil and pillage, as history could hardly duplicate. Under normal conditions the place was no better than a huge cesspool, festering with the accumulated rubbish from a population of nearly 1,000,000 packed into a labyrinth of hovels around the palaces of viceroys and petty taotais who absorbed their wealth and gave them not even sewers in return. Now it is the incarnation of all the suffering, horrors and waste of war

The European soldiers when they fought their way up to the walls saw floating in the canals and ditches outside dozens of Chinese slain by their own people because they refused to fight. The bodies were headless and their hands were tied behind their backs. The heads were discovered afterward. Rows of them decorated the outer walls, hung by their pigtails.

Five flags were flying from the high pagodas on the city walls when the newspaper correspondent entered—the French, Japanese, American, Russian and British. "It was hard enough to get those flags up there," remarked a foreign officer, "but the real trouble will be to get them down." The suburbs of the city presented a foretaste of what was inside. Shells had torn the huts and plowed the ground, while the dead men scattered among dead horses, pigs and dogs testified how thoroughly the bullets had swept the region the day before.

The sights inside compelled respect for the fighting qualities of the Chinese. Their dead were everywhere. Dressed in the coarse blue cooly blouse and trousers decorated with characters guaranteed to render them invulnerable to foreign bullets, they were strewn all along the top of the wall wherever they had fallen. Walking a quarter of a mile along the embankment, the bodies averaged one in ten feet, and the wall was nearly ten miles long.

Throughout the city the demolished houses and hundreds of killed gave evidence of how vastly more effective had been the foreign shell fire within the walls of the city than the Chinese bombardment of the foreign settlement which, lasting for a month, had killed only a dozen people. The viceroy had constructed in the palace yard two comfortable and impenetrable bombproofs—excavations guarded by sand bags—but the common people were less fortunate. Many women and children were lying dead in the streets, torn terribly by shrapnel. The living populace were utterly indifferent to their dead. They would not take the trouble to drag them out of the streets or even cover them with matting, as a foreign soldier did afterward, but trampled them underfoot without bothering to turn aside. Before the shooting in the streets was finished thousands of Chinese had emerged from their burrows carrying white flags or the flags of foreign nations, principally the Japanese.

Most remarkable of all the sights was the looting of the city. The middle of the place was like an ant hill kicked open. Chinese swarmed everywhere, thousands and thousands of them, diving into the flames of the burning shops, getting under falling walls and into choking clouds of smoke. Most of them were half naked, grimy with smoke and sometimes dripping with blood. They preyed upon one another. A Chinese appearing with a prize must fight his way. Other Chinese sprang upon him and clutched his plunder. They rolled among the corpses, pulling and tearing, while children being trampled down cried for help, and the mob poured right along over them.

The palaces, the mint, the pawnshops, the stores of silks, furs and jewelry were the first objects of attack. Near the middle of the city was the most prosperous pawnshop, an institution that had probably existed for centuries. Wealthy Chinese were accustomed to store their winter clothing there for safe keeping. When the doors were battered down, the mob flowed in like a tidal wave. There were British officers, naval and military; soldiers and sailors, with a good sprinkling of sikhs, but principally Chinese. In a twinkling all was pandemonium. The Chinese knew where the best treasure was to be found, and the soldiers followed them. Two forces collided in the gateway, a line of Chinese struggling to enter and another fighting to get out with great armfuls of loot, while an occasional soldier went through the crowd. Tien-tsin experienced a sweeping redistribution of wealth, but on the old scheme of prizes to the strongest.

The looting continued for three days. On the first day it was entirely unrestrained. Many white people accumulated stacks of goods by simply standing at the city gates and holding up the best laden Chinese from the endless procession that flowed out. Pack horses, carts, rickshaws, coolies loaded with trunks and sacks and piled with loose silks, furs and bronzes crowded all the roads leading down to the settlement. English officers rode with their horses concealed under dry goods and soldiers slung bundles on their bayonets.

On the second day a conference of commanding officers decided to adopt repressive measures The commanders excepting the French, empowered the British, who were doing provost duty, to seize all loot This order the British attempted to execute by holding up the looters. They took all bundles and reported the names of claimants for future inquiry. Naturally this step provoked grumbling, particularly among the soldiers of other nationalities. Captain Bailey, the provost marshal, a big bodied, big voiced Englishman, explained that the prohibition was designed to restrain civilians from getting the spoils which should go to the men who did the fighting. The official statement is that all seized loot will be sold, the proceeds to be divided among the soldiers as prize money. But soldiers, wise through former campaigns, comment skeptically.

The Japanese, so far as casual observation showed, did the least looting, because of the admirable discipline under which their soldiers are held. The Americans had all to themselves one large arsenal, which they occupied on entering the city. It contained not only cannon, but a fine store of small arms, swords of curious and rich pattern, rifles of various makes, with stands of the long two man guns, which are simply giant rifles, throwing a ball which, from the report and the whistle, the soldiers in the fight judged to be 1 pounders. Munitions of war were not the only contents of the arsenal. High officers had lived there and in flight had left stacks of clothing and other articles of great value. All this stuff is to be sold or shipped to Washington as spoils of war.

On the third day of the occupation a more effective method was followed by compelling looters to give up their loads at the city gate. Even this measure did not prevent the loss of much gold and silver. Civilians from the concession made a general raid on the salt commissioner's treasure, and many succeeded in smuggling loads of silver bars through to the settlement. The Americans seized nearly 1,000,000 taels' worth of precious metals, which is piled up in the marine barracks.

Today the walled city looks as though a tornado had stricken it. Enough valuable property has been destroyed to stock a big city, and enough has been seized to give every soldier a considerable sum if the distribution is honestly administered.

BRESCI'S AWFUL DOOM.

Solitary Confinement In Silence and Idleness For Humbert's Slayer.

Though under the law of Italy abolishing capital punishment Gaetano Bresci, the anarchist who killed King Humbert of Italy at Monza and who has been sentenced to life imprisonment, escapes death, his fate will appear to most men far worse than death, says the New York World. His first place of incarceration will be the "secret cell," a chamber about six feet long by three feet wide and half lighted. A few inches above the floor is a plank about half a yard wide and slightly inclined, which serves as a bed. The food is bread and water, passed through the little window called the "spy" by the jailer, the door being always rigorously closed. He will be condemned to absolute silence. If he

GAETANO BRESCI.

breaks the rule, he is subject to other punishments, such as the strait waistcoat, irons and strait bed. If he attempts his life in any way, he will be put into the strait waistcoat and at night into a sort of sack in which he cannot move.

When he has suffered the punishment of the "secret cell" for a longer or shorter time, he will be removed to another cell, where he must remain for ten years. Its size depends on the construction of the prison. These cells are lighted from the corridor and are generally about two yards square. The bed is the usual plank and bread and water the food. In winter a single blanket is allowed at night. Silence is still enjoined. The only concession is the door being opened a few inches. The food is given only once in the 24 hours. If the prisoner is sick, the doctor can have him removed to the prison infirmary, where he is kept in a separate chamber. Prisoners in solitary confinement may neither read, write, smoke nor work. They are condemned to absolute idleness and absolute silence. Very few withstand it long. They either go mad or die.

Rare Flowering Tree.

A new flower is blossoming in Central park, says the New York Sun. It is the flower which grows on the Queensland fire tree, known otherwise as the Stenocarpus sinuatus. It has taken Mr. Rose, the park landscape gardener, several years to cultivate the tree, which is now blossoming. The flowers are red. The tree in its present condition is said to be worth no less than $1,000.

A CHILD'S COLLAR.

Made In Rose Point Crochet and Feather Edge Braid.

This little collar illustrated by The Ladies' World is made of tabs of raised roses bordered by a narrow edging made of feather edge braid, the edging being made by gathering together ten loops on alternate sides of the braid.

Begin a rose with six chain stitches. Join.

1. Chain 6, double in ring. *Chain 3, double in ring. Repeat 3 times, 3 doubles. Join.

2. One single, 5 doubles, 1 single under each of 3 chain, which makes 6 petals.

3. Four chain, single between each petal, keeping the chains under the petals.

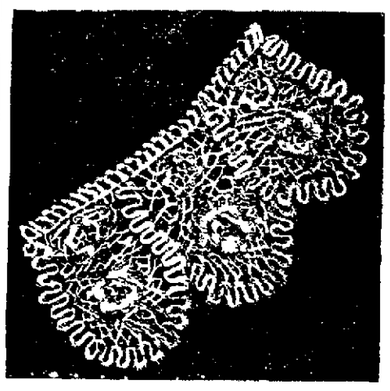
4. One single, 8 doubles, 1 single under each of 4 chain.

5. Six chain, 1 single between each petal.

6. One single, 10 doubles, 1 single under each of 6 chain stitches.

7. Five chain, singles at regular intervals all around.

8. Six chain, single or center of 5 chain of previous round. Now for the



ROSE POINT DESIGN.

little single rose over the double rose, repeat the two first rounds and also the seventh round and in that round connecting it to the double rose at 3 or 4 loops. Then join the edging as seen in the illustration, working back and forth with 5 chain stitches. Every other tab has the edging run up the sides, and those tabs between have it only over the double rose. That is to make it wider around the edge than at the heading and shape it to the neck. Seven tabs are required for a child several years old.

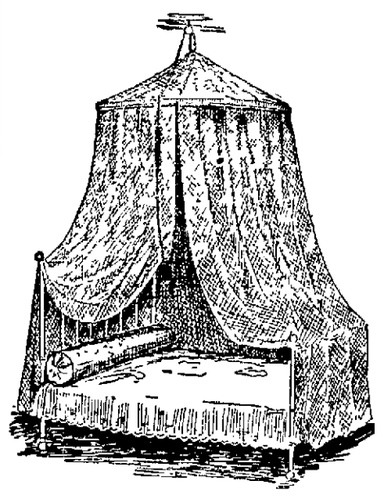
Any heading may be put on that is preferred, but the edge must be worked even first. This design has 2 long trebles with a picot of 5 chain between in each space.

A Pillow For Traveling.

Take a strip of dark blue linen 16 inches wide and 52 inches long. Make a double case of this, turning the ends back to form two cases 12 inches deep. Into these are slipped down pillows of the same size, which give a comfortable head support thrown over the back of the car seat, as The Household suggests.

Arrangement of Mosquito Netting.

A good, industrious mosquito, with his biting apparatus in thorough working order, can successfully banish sleep until he has had his voracious appetite appeased, and one fly bent on a migratory trip about one's face can likewise prove a most effectual disturber of morning naps, but none of these insects can work his evil will if the sleeper be protected by the net pictured in our last illustration, says The Designer. Time was when the mosquito net



TO INSURE SWEET SLUMBER.

was an ugly, clumsy mass of material not so securely arranged but that a particularly wary insect might find his way therein, but now all that is changed, and the pretty white or pink drapery arranged as in the picture is really an ornament to the bed which it protects. The net is so long that it hangs to the ground and laps well in front.

Free and Easy Fashions.

The girl of the latest fashion when lifting her dress draws the skirt from the right side over and upward to the left, holding it very tightly across the body and catching it up on the left hip. This not only exposes the shoes and part of a dainty petticoat, but outlines the figure in a manner approved by the Paris modistes.

At Newport which sets summer fashions the bareheaded girl is a familiar figure on trolley cars, on the streets and at roof gardens, and stately dames are not behind in the procession of fashion, but bare their white locks to the refreshing breezes, while a number of the men are disciples of the hatless fad, with the consequence of complexions rivaling the hue of mahogany.

As another vagary of the season at some of the Jersey seaside resorts the girls turn up their shirt waist sleeves and pin the cuffs to the shoulder, thus exposing the arm from elbow to wrist, while the coatless men push their shirt sleeves up in a solid roll as far as they will go.

GOLD DUST
THE BEST
Washing Powder

INDIAN FAMINE SCENES.

Horrors of Starvation as Seen by a Traveler.

VICTIMS DIE WITHIN SIGHT OF FOOD

The Hindoo Does Not Lift His Hand to Save Human Life, Says Gilson Willets—Fields Dotted With Skeletons—A Banquet In the Midst of Death.

Gilson Willets, the author and journalist recently returned from a journey through the famine stricken region of India, when seen the other day at New York by a representative of the Boston Herald, said:

"The breadless area of India covers 350,000 square miles, which is one-third of all India, or as big as all Canada. In this area are 50,000,000 people. Ten millions are entirely destitute, and of these the government is taking care of 6,500,000 on relief works and in poorhouses.

"As for what I saw personally," said Mr. Willets, "the streets of Bombay were full of starving people. Up sprang from the gutter in front of the Great Western hotel, where I stopped, a dozen brown, lean bodies. They clamored for bread in the Hindustanee tongue. They were starving, and no one would throw them even a crumb. To give them money would mean to be surrounded instantly by a mad mob. Thus famine greeted me on my arrival.

"One day, in a big village, I was watching the grain dealers doling out rice to those who could buy when two little starving boys, the older one leading his little brother, fell down in front of the shop from sheer exhaustion. The grain dealer never noticed them, though he might have helped them very practically. The younger boy's chest heaved up and down rapidly, his mouth flew wide open, he rolled on his side, and his limbs stiffened in death. His brother looked on for a few moments stupidly, then suddenly sprang to his feet and ran away.

"Other famine sufferers, grown up Hindoos as well as young Hindoos, crouched or loitered or slept or awaited death near other grain cribs. But never did it occur to a fat bunniah to throw a handful of grain to the starving ones Your Hindoo will not kill so much as a fly, takes care not to step on an aunt—killing things is forbidden by his religion—but he will not lift his hand to save a human life.

"I took a train northward from Bombay. At a small station I perceived a horrible, hideous group representing starvation The group included a young mother and her babe and a long young man, who lay on the ground, The woman stood by him, the child resting a-straddle on her thigh bones. They typified family life in a foodless year. They had become skeletons while yet alive. Brown skin covered their bones like leather stretched over a frame. The young woman's shoulder blade had burst through the skin. I could have filled the basinlike stomach of the long man on the ground and in it wash my hands.

"He arose and slapped his hollow stomach with one hand and with the other hand smote his brow. The woman pointed to the brown, naked mite on her thigh bone. They implored in weak, faraway voices: 'Salam, sahib; you are our father and our mother. Give us food, and God will bless you with many children.' And from that time I saw similar groups and scenes, heard similar pitiful cries, saw equal distress on every side. Human skulls and bones dotted the sun baked fields, telling terrible tales.

"About every 10 or 15 miles there was a relief camp or a poorhouse. The starving people have to walk from 10 to 50 miles to get to them. They do not allow people who live in a certain village, for instance, to enter the camp adjoining that village. If they are willing to walk a number of miles to get to relief, they are pretty certain to be genuine sufferers.

"I stopped overnight at Godhra, where cholera was mowing people down as in battle. The collector, the only white man in the district, met me at the station. To his bungalow, two miles from the station, we rode in his smart tonga, drawn by crack ponies. A sepoy, his bare feet in the stirrups, acted as outrider, and two coolies trotted beside the tonga. His bungalow stood in the desert outside the village amid vast silence. Out there starving people were suffering in ominous silence. We ourselves sat down to a dinner for epicures, served with all the adjuncts of a London sideboard.

"The collector's wife was there, with pinched face—a lily parched, shriveling in the furnace air. In their compound was a big tree, the only tree for miles around that boasted of leaves. It was the one green thing in the world for the brave little woman, and it helped to keep her eye bright. But the leaves were coveted by the neighboring cowherds. Here were leaves enough to keep life in several head of cattle till the government would buy them. Under this tree nightly, therefore, the collector posted his sepoy. That night I slept in a tent, a guest chamber luxuriously furnished and cooler than any room in the bungalow. The tent was under the coveted tree.

"At midnight there was a cry of alarm, and whack! whack! the cowherds were attacking the tree with axes. Lanterns were brought, and the young collector came out in his pyjamas and talked to the enemy in their own Gujarati, gave them written orders on the local bunniah for grain, and then we all went to sleep again.

"'Have to go through that little comedy every seven days,' said my host next morning. 'Anything to keep that tree for her.'"

Unchecked Brutality.

It is very different, the treatment of domestic animals in Paris. There, if you live in a hotel on one of the narrow streets of the Latin quarter, you will be kept awake all night long by the never ending cracking of the whips and the withering cuts as they are laid hard and stinging over the backs of the limping, half starved horses that draw the voitures and fiacres

If a cab horse stumbles and falls to his knees in Paris, the driver does not run to the nearest apothecary's for 25 centimes' worth of liniment to bathe the scratched knees, as the London cabby does for tuppence worth. He simply gets down from his seat and, taking the butt end of his whip, beats the horse over the head until he clambers to his feet; then, after administering a couple of kicks from a No. 13 hobnailed boot, he mounts his box and drives along.

The tram horses are constantly belabored with a whip and sworn at in the argot of Paris, and the result, strange as it may seem, is that it takes you longer to go a mile in a fiacre in Paris with the horses being whipped all the time than it does the same distance in London when not once during the drive will the animal feel the touch of the lash.—Detroit Free Press.

King Solomon an Egotist.

And yet this king (Solomon) with his magnificence and unrivaled power, this shrewd judge, this skillful statesman, this scholar with his wide culture, became a pessimist, and stands forth one of the saddest figures in all the history of melancholy. But if we analyze his misery we find that he was a pessimist not because men are disciplined by conflict and trouble, but because he was a confirmed egotist.

Had men used printing presses in those faroff days the first letter to be exhausted in setting up Solomon's copy would have been the capital letter "I." "I" builded me houses, "I" got me soldiers, "I" wrote proverbs, "I" had manservants, "I" had maidservants. Through insatiable egotism Solomon lifted up this "I" as a columnar hitching post, and asked all creation to stand around and admire him. But simplicity is to a great man what sweetness is to a rose. A bloated and overwrought egotism makes happiness impossible.—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., in Ladies' Home Journal.

Hanna and Depew to Speak In Ohio.

New York, Sept. 5.—Senator Hanna left Republican national headquarters in this city to be gone for three weeks. He went to Elberon and will go to Cleveland. He will open the Ohio campaign at Youngstown on Saturday and will then go to Chicago. It was announced here yesterday that Senator Depew will be at Youngstown with Senator Hanna.

MAY BECOME A PABLIC CALAMITY.

Germany Seared Over the Scarcity of Coal—No More to Be Exported.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The German papers continue to discuss the coal famine, which now threatens to become a public calamity.

The Kreuz Zeitung demands that the export of coal be prohibited. The Prussian cabinet will hold a special meeting this week to deal with the question.

EASE AND DISEASE.

A Short Lesson on the Meaning of a Familiar Word.

Disease is the opposite of ease. Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet." It is a condition due to some derangement of the physical organism. A vast majority of the "dis-ease" from which people suffer is due to impure blood. Disease of this kind is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, pimples and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and creates a good appetite, and it gives vigor and vitality to the whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort and "ease" in place of "disease."

She Went for Joy.

A very touching and affecting scene was enacted by Drs. O. Chasen & Heard, in Massillon, O, at the Hotel Conrad parlors. The subject of sympathy was a very genteel, kind hearted looking old woman, who was led into the parlors by her son As she was so nearly blind it was necessary to lead her. Her story was that for the past ten years she had not been able to read a word, and lately could scarcely tell an object. "All this," she says, "has grieved me very much, and life of late had very few charms for me. My children have been promising to take me to someone who knew a whole lot about eyes, for some time, but they always said it was no use when the time came. But I made them come this time when I heard you were in Massillon, and here I am, so please do all you can for me.' After examination of her eyes, you can imagine her joy when she was told she could be made to see in a few minutes.

Pterygiums were at once removed from the corners, then the proper lens was placed over her eyes. She began to stare at different faces in the parlor then she looked at the card handed her and began to read. Her face was seen to brighten with smiles as she read. Then again she would stare at different ones present Then you could see the surprise was too great for her as she reached out her hand to her son and said "O, John, why didn't you take me some place long ago when I wanted you to and have this done? Just think I have been nearly blind for ten years." "Folks," she said, "and I knew all the time some doctor could make me see." Her delight was so great. Then she remembered the gloomy years she had passed. The tears began to twinkle down her cheeks She sobbed conclusively but wept for joy. The son was very much grieved at his negligence in not consulting any specialist long ago as his mother requested, so he kindly asked us to not mention any names. This party is well known in Massillon.

Almost a Lifetime of Headaches.

Volunteer Statement of Miss Bertha Kamery, who Lives 5 Miles from Massillon:

"Nearly my whole life, or as far back as I can remember, I have had headaches and almost constantly every day would hardly miss a day in a week that I would not have at least some sort of a pain in my head, either in temples or top of head, or a burning, itching sensation in my eyes that would be painful. Then the headache would become so severe at times that the pains were almost unbearable, and if I attempted to read, the letters would all blur and cause my sufferings to be greater. Doctors have given me a great deal of medicine, saying they could stop my troubles, but never did they do so. We read in our paper that Drs. Chasen & Heard could cure headaches by the use of glasses. Then my mother and I called to have my eyes examined, and the opticians, without asking a question, after examining my eyes, said my eyes were badly detected, and that I had constant headaches which could be overcome at once by using the proper kind of glasses. We knew they told the truth about my headaches and hoped it would be true about curing them.

And that very time I was suffering with a headache which is always worse when I ride out. My mother and I concluded we would try once more to overcome my troubles. We then had them fit my eyes with glasses, that from the moment I put them on my eyes began to feel better, and can most truthfully say before I got home my headache had all gone. This we thought could hardly be true for as said before when I would ride out my headache was always worse and from that time to present, which is nearly two weeks, I have not had a sign of a headache or a bad feeling in my eyes, can read the finest of print, also see at a distance clearly. My eyes feel so good. I wear the glasses mostly all the time. I feel very glad and so does all our family to think my headaches have ceased and willingly say that for the opticians and other people who have headaches that they may know what was done for me."

Drs. O. Chasen & Heard will remain another week until September 12, at the Hotel Conrad parlors.

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